The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873. VOL. 88.---NO. 276.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Water Highway from the James River to the Ohio.

The Monetary Derangement Considered.

A New Bill for the Improvement of the Currency.

Senate Standing Committees Elected.

Repeal of the "Salary Bill" Discussed in the House.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1873.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced and laid on the table, to be referred to committees hereafter:

By Mr. BOREMAN—To complete the water highway from the James river to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha.

By Mr. INGALLS—To construct a public building at Topeka.

By Mr. SPENCER—To remove all political disabilities.

By Mr. LOGAN—To aid in the execution of the laws in Utah.

Redemption of the Loan of 1858.

Mr. SHERMAN called up his bill for the redemption of the loan of 1858, and it was passed.

Water Highway from the James River to the Ohio.

Mr. BOREMAN's bill to complete the water highway from tide water on the James river to the Ohio river directs the Secretary of War to by out, construct, enlarge and improve a water way from tide water on the James river at Richmond, Va., to the Ohio river at the mouth of the Kanawha river, West Va., by way of the James river and Kanawha canal, the James, Jackson, Greenbier, New and Kanawha rivers, by canal, slackwater, sluices or open river navigation, not less than seventy feet wide and seven deep, with a lock not less than one hundred and fifty feet long and twenty feet wide, and with a capacity of at least 250 tons burden. The States of Virginia and West Virginia are to convey to the United States their interest in the property or franchise of any corporation having a claim to the continuous line of water communication projected and in part completed by the State of Virginia, and the cost of the work is then to be defrayed by the issuance and sale of United States ten-fifty 4½ per cent bonds to the amount of $8,000,000. Provision is also made for the purchase, by the Secretary of War, of private stock in the James river and Kanawha Company, at a price not exceeding twenty-five dollars per share, and also for the appointment of commissioners to equip, maintain and manage said water way when completed, one each to be appointed from the States of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia.

The Monetary Derangement.

Mr. FERRY called up his resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report a bill providing a remedy for the existing monetary derangement, and addressed the Senate in favor thereof.

Mr. Ferry concluded his speech as follows: "Can there be hesitation? The gravity of the situation demands more than words. It challenges action. Over a million men are thrown out of employment at low average wages. This one-handed loss is a million dollars daily. Prolonged for a year, the count swells to hundreds of millions, and tells its fearful story. The starvation and suffering entailed need no words to make their distressing want. The waste of energies the nation feels, though tried not by personal pangs. Individual loss is no national gain. Whoever can dismiss action cannot escape responsibility. It bears with all the cumulative pressure of daily demands of relief. The appeal is to Congress. Let us act."

Mr. FERRY asked that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance, when appointed.

Standing Committees.

Mr. ANTHONY moved that the Senate proceed to the election of standing committees. Agreed to. He also moved that the thirty fourth rule be amended by adding a new committee after that on Education and Labor, to be known as the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and that two members be added to the Committees on Foreign Relations, Claims, and Education and Labor. Adopted.

The Senate then elected the standing committees, as follows:

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Morton, Chairman; Carpenter, Logan, Anthony, Alcorn, Mitchell, Sumner, Hamilton (Md.) and Saulsbury.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron, Chairman; Morton, Hamilton, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Conkling, Schurz, Stockton and McCreery.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Morrill (Vt.), Scott, Wright, Ferry (Mich.), Fenton and Bayard.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill (Me.), Chairman; Sprague, Windom, West, Ames, Sargent, Allison, Stevenson and Davis.

Commerce—Messrs. Chandler, Chairman; Spencer, Conkling, Buckingham, Boutwell, Gordon and Dennis.

Manufactures—Messrs. Robertson, Chairman; Sprague, Gilbert, Kenton and Stockton.

Agriculture—Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Chairman; Robertson, Lewis and Gordon.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Logan, Chairman; Cameron, Spencer, Clayton, Wadleigh, Kelley and Ransom.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Chairman; Anthony, Morrill (Maine), Sargent, Conover, Stockton and Norwood.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Chairman; Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Wright, Thurman and Stevenson.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Ramsey, Chairman; Hamlin, Ferry (Mich.), Flanagin, Dorsey, Jones, Salisbury, Merrimon and Hamilton (Ind.).

Public Lands—Messrs. Sprague, Chairman; Windom, Stewart, Pratt, Oglesby, Wadleigh, Boutwell, Kelly and Tipton.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Thurman, Chairman; Ferry (Conn.), Fenton, Bayard and Bogy.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Buckingham, Chairman; Allison, Oglesby, Morrill (Me.), Ingalls, Bogy and McCreery.

Pensions—Messrs. Pratt, Chairman; Ferry (Conn.), Oglesby, Ingalls, Patterson, Hamilton (Texas) and Norwood.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Brownlow, Chairman; Gilbert, Conover, Johnston and Goldthwaite.

Claims—Messrs. Scott, Chairman; Pratt, Boreman, Wright, Mitchell, Boutwell, Davis, Merrimon and Goldthwaite.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Lewis, Chairman; Spencer, Hitchcock, Robertson, Jones, Dorsey and Johnston.

Patents—Messrs. Ferry (Conn.), Chairman; Wadleigh, Hamilton (Md.) and Johnston.

Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Morton, Chairman; Gilbert, Cameron, Stockton, Cooper.

Territories—Messrs. Boreman, Chairman; Cragin, Clayton, Patterson, Cooper and Creery.

Woods—Messrs. Stewart, Chairman; Scott, Chandler, Causey, Hitchcock, Cragin, Howe, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton (Texas), Ransom and Gordon.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Hamlin, Chairman; Chandler, Sargent, Crozier, Tipton and Kellogg.

Revision of Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, Chairman; Carpenter, Schurz, Hamlin and Ransom.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Flanagin, Chairman; Patterson, Ingalls, Sumner, Morton, Howe and Gordon.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Messrs. Sherman, Chairman; Boutwell, Sherman, Hamlin, Hamilton (Maryland) and McCreery.

Joint Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Carpenter, Chairman; Howe and Dennis.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony, Chairman; Howe and Saulsbury.

Library—Messrs. Howe Chairman; Allison and Edmunds.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Bayard, Chairman; Lewis and Cooper.

Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Ames, Chairman, and Clayton.

Revision of Rules—Messrs. Ferry (Mich), Chairman; Hamlin and Merrimon.

Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Alcorn, Chairman; Clayton, Schurz, Crozier and Cooper.

Transportation Routes to the Seaboard—Messrs. Windom, Chairman; Sherman, Cooking, West, Conover, Mitchell, Norwood and Davis.

Business Referred.

Mr. MORTON moved that the credentials of Messrs. Pinchback and McMillan as Senators from Louisiana, now on the President's table, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections; also that portion of the President's message referring to amendments to the Constitution of the United States. Agreed to.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

The Salary Bill.

Mr. HALE (Me.) offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven be appointed to take into consideration the subject of the repeal of the "Salary Bill," so called, and that the said committee be instructed to report at the earliest practicable day, and that all bills on the subject be referred to said committee. Adopted.

The Speaker said he would consider the resolution as permitting an introduction and reference now of all bills on the subject, and a large number were introduced and referred.

One by Mr. MONAR and one by Mr. FIELD, proposing to abolish the pay and allowances to them, and one by Mr. BECK, proposing to prohibit all allowances for the expense of the President's household, in consideration of the increase of his salary.

Mr. COX asked unanimous consent that the special committee have leave to report at any time, believing that both sides of the House would join in a desire to get rid of the subject.

Mr. NEGLEY remarked—Gentlemen, Mr. Cox has taken all summer to make up his mind on the subject, and the House should certainly have some time.

Mr. COX—That is not true. [Uproar and excitement.]

Mr. NEGLEY—What does the gentleman say?

Mr. COX—I can convince the gentleman from Pennsylvania—

The Speaker called upon the members to come to order.

After further sparring, in the course of which Mr. NEGLEY said he obtained his information from newspapers, always correct on this subject, and Mr. Cox referred him to the Treasury record.

The Speaker called the attention of the House to the attitude of the question, which was that a select committee, unless otherwise ordered, would be placed at the foot of the list of committees, and be last called, and if he announced a standing committee in league with the one or two gentlemen who objected to giving the special committee the right to report at any time, the Chair would feel it to be his duty not to appoint a standing committee, and thus have only one special committee to be called. He again submitted the question. There being no objection, he announced that a select committee would have the right to report at any time.

Bills Introduced.

On the call of States for bills, the following were introduced and referred:

By Mr. PARSONS and others—To repeal the bankruptcy law.

By Mr. BECK—To repeal the "iron-clad oath" and for removal of disabilities under the Fourteenth Article.

Also one authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to loan United States legal tender notes on security of national bonds; also amending the national banking act and authorizing free banking, with practical redemption.

By Mr. COX—A bill recognizing Cuban belligerency.

By Mr. ALBRIGHT and others—Relating to free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals.

By Mr. NEGLEY—To improve the harbor of Pittsburgh; also one for a Marine Hospital and other public buildings at Pittsburgh.

By Mr. RANDALL—To prohibit the payment of interest by national banks; to amend the national banking act, and to reimburse distillers for their outlays for spirit meters.

By Mr. LEACH—To restore the franking privileges.

By Messrs. MORSE and CAIN—Supplementary to the Civil Rights bill.

By Mr. HUNTER—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to put in circulation the residue of the forty-four millions reserve by purchasing Government bonds therewith.

By Mr. HAWLEY (Ill.)—To regulate the commerce among the several States by railroads; also for a canal connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Illinois, Mississippi and Rock rivers.

By Mr. WILSON—Declaring the true intent and meaning of the Pacific Railroad Act. It prohibits the approval by the President or any department of the map presented by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for an extension of the road of that company from the present western terminus to the one hundredth meridian. The object is to prevent the company from procuring a subsidy of lands and bonds for a distance of about 250 miles. It declares that under existing legislation the company has no right to the subsidies sought to be procured by the approval of the map.

By Mr. PARKER—For public buildings at St. Joseph.

By Mr. WELLS—For the improvement of the Mississippi river between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri.

By several members—Bills for a canal around the Niagara Falls, and in other directions, and in reference to the free circulation of weekly newspapers.

By Mr. KENDALL—To require uniform charges on railroads, and to punish unjust discrimination in favor of or against particular persons or places.

By Mr. BUTLER (Mass.)—To provide for the just and equitable distribution of the Geneva award.

Improvement of the Currency, &c.

Mr. Kelly's bill for the improvement of the currency, &c., provides that United States notes in circulation be limited to four hundred millions, and that any holder of said notes, not less than fifty dollars, shall, upon presentation to the United States Treasury or Assistant Treasurers, receive in exchange bonds of the United States bearing 3 65-100 interest, the bonds redeemable on presentation in United States notes, with accrued interest; that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare fifty millions in United State notes, to be held as a redemption fund for, and used only in the redemption of, said bonds, and that the notes shall be withdrawn and placed again in the reserve out of any United States notes, not otherwise appropriated, received by the Treasury Department thereafter, and the amount of United States notes received by the Treasury department in exchange for said bonds bearing 3 65 100 per cent. interest shall be appropriated and applied by the Secretary of the Treasury, as rapidly as practicable, to the purchase or redemption of any bonds of the United States outstanding at the time of this act; that the national banks be authorized to hold said bonds bearing 3 65 100 per cent. interest, instead of the reserve of United States notes now required by law.

Amending the Rules.

Propositions to amend the rules of the House were made and referred to the Committee on Rules, as follows:

By Mr. GARFIELD—That when House bills come back to the House with Senate amendments, points of order may be made in the House against such amendments whenever they seem not germane to the subject matter of the bill, or when such amendments contain an appropriation not authorized by law.

By Mr. LAWRENCE—That no bill shall contain more than one subject, to be expressed in its title, that the report of a committee of conference shall be divisible, and that no general legislation shall be engrafted on an appropriation bill by the committee of conference.

By Mr. FOLAND—That all resolutions calling for information from the President or from any department shall first be referred to some appropriate committee for a report as to the necessity and propriety of making such call, such committee to report thereon without delay, and to be authorized to report at any time; that whenever any resolution or proposition is offered by a member for an investigation by a committee relating to the conduct or action of any member or any officer of a department of the Government, such resolution or proposition shall be referred to some appropriate standing committee for a report, whether there is reasonable and probable cause for such investigation, and the member offering it shall appear before such committee and state all the knowledge and information he has on the subject, the committee to be authorized to report at any time.

By Mr. MONEY—To add to the regular Standing Committees of the House Committee on Mississippi Levees.

By Mr. CONGER—That the Committee on Appropriations be divided into five or more committees, and consolidated with the Committee on Expenditures, such newly formed committee to be invested with power to report appropriations and to investigate accounts and expenditures in the fullest manner.

Mr. KELLOGG (C.) offered a resolution directing the special committee on the reduction of salaries to investigate the actual amount paid to members of the last Congress for salaries, mileage, stationery and other allowances. Referred to a special committee.

The Speaker announced the special committee as follows: Messrs. Hale (Me.), Maynard (Tenn.), Scofield, Hale (N. Y.), Niblack and Jewett.

The House then adjourned, the Speaker stating that he would announce the standing committees to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Marshal Serrano has returned to Madrid.

—A son of the Duke De Montpensier is dead.

—Navigation on the Hudson river is again open from New York to Albany.

—A very severe storm raged in Louisville and vicinity on Wednesday night.

—The Italian press generally praise the message of President Grant for moderation.

—Wednesday night's storm did a great deal of damage in Detroit, both to buildings and shipping.

—A dispatch says the bombardment of Cartagena is a failure, and a regular siege is now intended.

—The Austrian Minister of Commerce has decided not to demolish the Exhibition building, but keep it for public use.

—Mochella, who was to have been hanged today, in Jersey City, for the murder of Marshal Stevenson, has been reprieved to the 9th of January.

—The late thaw makes it possible that the Erie canal may be opened again in a few days, and a great proportion of the boats got through to tide water.

—The boiler at the steam sawmill of J. H. Bridgman, about ten miles below Little Rock, Ark., exploded on Tuesday evening, tearing the mill to pieces. Nobody was hurt.

—The United States Marshal for the Western District of Arkansas has reduced his force of deputies in the Indian country to fifteen, on account of the limited appropriations by the Department of Justice.

—The British armor-plated man-of-war Bellerophon collided with the Brazil and River Plate steamer Hamsteed. The latter sank soon after. All the passengers, officers and crew were rescued by the Bellerophon, and brought to St. Vincent.

—The parties who made complaints against Indian Commissioner Smith appeared again before the investigating committee at St. Paul, Minn., by counsel, and asked for more time. Wm. Welch and his charges and documents from Philadelphia has not yet arrived.

—At a meeting of the New York Tammany Hall General Committee, on Thursday night, resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the action of Representives Holman and Cox at the late Democratic caucus in Washington relative to the back pay, and tendering them the thanks of the meeting.

—In a quarrel about the ownership of a horse between Clinton Seward and a man named McCully, near Rochester, Andrew county, Mo., on Tuesday evening, McCully was shot and killed, and a young son of the latter wounded. Seward surrendered to the authorities. McCully is said to have been the aggressor in the affray.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Cordiality Among Members of Congress.

Sectional Prejudies Breaking Down.

Politicians Fighting Over the Dakota Governorship.

Congressmen Anxions to Repeal the "Back Pay" Law.

The Nomination for Chief Justice Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1873.

Bills to Repeal the "Back-Pay" Law.

Twenty-one bills repealing the "back-pay" law were introduced to-day. A special committee was authorized to consider them, and unanimous consent to report at any time obtained. Within forty minutes from the time the House was called to order, about two o'clock, Clerk McPherson announced that the committee would not be made public till to-morrow.

Our Naval Fleet in Cuban Waters.

The Secretaries of State and Navy were in conference to-day concerning the proper distribution of our naval fleet in Cuban waters.

Excitement in the House.

There was considerable excitement in the House to-day, caused by the scrimmage between Sunset Cox and Mr. Negley in the back-pay debate. Mr. Cox gave Mr. Negley the lie direct, but afterwards apologized.

War Preparations.

Citizens and strangers here were reminded of war preparations to-day by seeing a number of pieces of the heaviest ordnance transported through the streets, en route for the defenses of the Potomac.

Order Modified.

On the 18th of December, 1872, the Secretary of the Treasury (Boutwell) issued an order stating that the Department will recognize the authority of the principal to revoke or annul any power of attorney that may have been given to an attorney or agent. This order has been modified by a recent decision, which requires that if a new attorney desires recognition in a case, he must show a special revocation of a power of attorney filed by another attorney, previously given.

Sewing Machine Patents.

A bill will be introduced in the House sometime after Christmas, looking to the extension of certain patents for sewing machine companies. It will be remembered that an effort was made to obtain an extension for one of these companies during the last session, but meeting with considerable opposition, it was withdrawn.

Alex. Stephens' Health.

Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, is not able to take any active part in Congressional business on account of his poor health. He leaves the House quite early in the day. Although he says he is getting better, his pallied appearance would appear to disapprove the supposition on his part.

The Dakota Governorship.

An effort is being made to secure the removal of acting Governor Whitney, of Dakota Territory. The delegate from that territory is working to oppose such a step, representing that Mr. Whitney is disliked by only those politicians who have failed to use him in promoting their ends.

Sectional Prejudices Breaking Down.

The novelty of beholding the Ex-Vice President of the Southern Confederacy occupying a seat in Congress having somewhat subsided, the logical results to follow from such leniency on the part of the Government, and the almost universal conclusion is, that it marks a very important period in the history of the United States, viz., the gradual breaking down of sectional prejudices engendered by the late strife between the North and South. The southern members are especially pleased with the magnanimity displayed by the Republican party in greeting a representative southern man like Alex. H. Stephens so cordially.

The Vice President.

Vice President Wilson has concluded to stop awhile with the family of Representative Hooper, on H street, instead of taking his rooms at once in the Washington House. He does this, it is said, to avoid office seekers' importunities. When they thin out pretty well he will resume his old quarters at the hotel.

Secretary Sawyer and His Friends.

Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, appears to act on the principle that a man should take care of as many of his friends as possible, as he is creating quite a large number of vacancies with such an object in view.

Business in the Senate.

The general expression among Senators is that the Senate will not get really started upon general legislative business until after the holidays.

Cordiality Among Members.

It has been remarked here frequently during the past few days, that at the commencement of no session of Congress since the war has there been such a cordiality manifested by members of the two great political parties towards each other; indeed, to use the expression of a member from Mississippi, "the era of good feeling seems to have come around at last." This result is attributed by some to the recent manifestations of patriotism in the South in regard to the alleged insult to our flag by Spain in the case of the Virginius, while such men as Mr. Sumner attribute it to the mollifying effects of time.

Senator Carpenter's Denial.

It seems to be the general impression here that Senator Carpenter will in a few days give an unequivocal denial of the statement made in the New York *Tribune* concerning his conduct at Long Branch last summer.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, December 4, 1873.

Nominations.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Silas Garber, Register of the land office at Lincoln, Nebraska. Postmasters—E. G. Southworth, at Hudson, Michigan, and Jas. S. Bauer, at Mason City, Illinois.

The Chief Justiceship.

The nomination of Geo. F. Williams to be Chief Justice was to-day referred to the Committee on Judiciary, but no further action was taken on the subject in executive session. It is stated that the President from the beginning made up his mind not to appoint a successor to Chief Justice Chase from the Supreme Court bench, and that he did tender the appointment to Senator Conkling, who declined it. He then wished to appoint Caleb Cushing and retain Attorney General Williams in the Cabinet until near the expiration of the Presidential term, calculating that by that time Cushing would retire by reason of age, and in that event he would appoint Williams. The proposed appointment of Cushing not being considered expedient by the Cabinet, hastened the President's purpose to appoint Williams.

Alex. H. Stephens at the White House.

Representative Stephens, of Georgia, was received by the President in one of the reception rooms on the main floor of the White House, today, being too feeble to ascend the stairway to the President's office.

Customs Receipts.

The customs receipts for the week ending the 29th of November were at Boston, $280,458; New York, $1,346,615; Philadelphia, $75,325.

Legal Tenders Outstanding.

The outstanding legal tenders amount to $368,556,718.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The internal revenue receipts, to-day, were $253,664.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accidents Caused by the Storm.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 4.—As freight train No. 26 was going north on the Cambridge City Branch of the J. M. & I. R. R., on Wednesday night, at Ging's station, near Rushville, the engine struck a tree, which was blown by the wind across the track, and turned over, instantly killing George Ambrose, fireman, and scalding to death Charles McKibben, engineer. Three cars were wrecked. The engine was badly damaged. McKibben leaves a wife and two children, and it is the sixth man killed while in charge of this same engine.

A passenger train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, bound for this city, ran into a tree at Hobb's Station, between Lexington and Marysville, Ind., on Wednesday, during a storm, throwing the engine from the track, and turning it upside down. The fireman and engineer escaping with a few cuts and bruises.

CHICAGO.

Severe Wind Storm.

CHICAGO, December 4.—A very severe windstorm prevailed in this vicinity during the whole of last night, and its violence was little abated this morning. Considerable damage was done to unfinished buildings and by the demolishing of plate glass windows in occupied structures. Telegraphic communication was also much embarrassed. The weather is clear, but very cold.

Rafferty Sentenced to be Hanged.

Judge Murphy, of the Circuit Court of Lake county, yesterday heard the argument of the counsel for a new trial in the case of Christopher Rafferty, the twice-convicted murderer, and last night overruled the motion and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, December 26th, next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 3, 1873.

Dealings in New Railroad Bonds.

An effort is making to furnish facilities for dealing in new railroad bonds not on the lists of the Stock Exchange, but in which there are large transactions. One proposition is to establish a branch department in the Stock Exchange for dealing specially in such securities. There was a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange last evening to consider the matter.

Prevention of Collisions at Sea.

The Chamber of Commerce, to-day, appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress praying it to take measures in concert with other Governments to diminish the growing dangers of collisions at sea.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

General Manteuffel's Duel.

BERLIN, December 4.—The Cologne *Gazette* insists that the report that General Manteuffel recently fought a duel is true, but says his opponent was Count Groehen, an aid de camp of the Emperor, and not Count Goeben, as before stated.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, November 4.—In the Assembly to-day a motion introduced by the Left to censure the Government for continuing the state of siege was voted down—407 nays to 273 yeas.

CINCINNATI.

Civil Service Examination.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—At the civil service examination to-day for the third civil district, of candidates for class first of clerkships in the executive department at Washington, fifty out of eighty-seven candidates were present, of whom three were ladies. Charles Lyman, Acting Chief Examiner of the Treasury Department, was assisted by Hon. R. H. Stephenson and Hon. Wm. E. Davis, of this city. Hon. D. B. Eaton, of the Civil Service Commission, was present.

NEBRASKA.

Cold Weather.

OMAHA, December 4.—A heavy storm from the northwest, with a slight fall of snow, passed over here last night. The thermometer is one degree below zero. The storm extended west several hundred miles. Up trains are about on time.

Obituary.

Mrs. Geo. R. Prittchell, a well-known lawyer of this city, died to-day, after a brief illness.

NEW JERSEY.

Building Blown Down and Several Persons Killed.

PATERSON, December 4.—Speer's large and fancy four-story frame building, erected opposite the Erie depot, in Passaic, and partly completed, was blown down to-day, burying a number of workmen and passers-by under the ruins. Three bodies have been recovered, one being City Councilman McLoon.

The Storm in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—Private advices report the wind storm last night very general, and floods in the rivers in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana. Trees were blown across the Atlantic and Great Western railroad near Akron, across the Richmond and Chicago road in this State, and the Pan Handle in Indiana, between Rushville and Cambridge, causing the ditching of a train, resulting in the death of the engineer and brakeman. A barn was struck by lightning in Highland county, Ohio, and burned. Several houses were unroofed at Lanrel, Indiana. A barn was blown down back of Coviagton, Kentucky. A small house was unroofed here, but no other serious damage was done.

A Flood in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 4.—A terrific southwest gale prevailed here since early morning. The water in the lake rose higher than for twenty years. The stores and houses in the lower part of the city are flooded.

Marine News.

NASHVILLE, December 4.—The steamship India, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The steamers Egypt, from Liverpool, and Periere, from Havre, have arrived.

For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches see Fourth Page.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Indorsement by All the Delegates from Allegheny County.

The undersigned, the delegates from Allegheny county in the Constitutional Convention, desire, respectfully, to state to the people of this county that the Convention, after careful deliberation upon the important subject committed to it, has presented to the people of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection, a Constitution which contains the essential features of the present organic law, and embraces also many new and additional provisions of great desirableness and value.

While there were differences of opinion amongst us as to particular sections or articles, yet in our action in the Convention we have endeavored to guard and protect the interests and welfare of all the people of the State, and to favor such measures as would be most conducive to good government, to wise and proper legislation, and to purity and reform in the administration of public affairs.

We believe that the adoption of the new Constitution will greatly tend to the promotion of these objects, and heartily commend it to the unbiased judgment and favorable consideration of all good citizens.

SAM'L A. PURVIANCE,
J. B. GUTHRIE,
THOMAS EWING,
WILLIAM H. SMITH,
M. EDWARDS,
JAS. P. BARR,
THOS. MACCONNELL,
J. W. F. WHITE,
T. H. B. PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOWARD,
DAVID N. WHITE,
MALCOLM HAY.

ENDORSEMENT OF THE NEW CONSTITUTION BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The undersigned citizens of the county of Allegheny believe that the *adoption of the new Constitution* would be of *great and lasting advantage* to the people of the State, and result in *needed and essential reform* in the conduct of public affairs; and do *earnestly recommend* that every proper exertion be made to disseminate full knowledge of *its valuable provisions* so that there may be a *full vote in its favor* at the election to be held thereon on the third Tuesday (the 16th) of December.

Geo. F. Hamilton,	W. B. Negley,
N. P. Fetterman,	David H. Veech,
James Hellen,	J. M. Stoner,
James H Hopkins,	John S. Luehle,
David Reed,	Thos. J. Keenan,
John H. Bailey,	C. B. M. Smith,
M. W. Acheson,	Alex H. Miller,
Thomas C. Lazear,	David D. Bruce,
James I. Kuhn,	Robert Arthurs,
Hill Burgwin,	M. Swaltzwelder,
Robert B. Carnahan,	David W. Bell,
Andrew Burke,	W. D. Moore,
Jacob H. Hinkle,	Algernon S. Bell,
Robert M. Gibson,	Wm. McClelland,
Levi Bird Duff,	W. W. Thomson,
H. W. Weir,	R. C. G. Sproul,
John G. MacConnell,	Wm. L. Chalfant,
J. H. Baldwin,	John W. Riddell,
M. A. Woodward,	Josiah Cohen,
Wm. Reardon,	G. W. DeCamp,
C. S. Fetterman,	Chris. Magee,
J. W. Hall,	R. B. Parkinson,
John J. Mitchell,	G. L. B. Fetterman,
W. G. Purviance,	J. S. Haymaker,
Wm. Owens, Jr.,	John H. Kerr,
J. W. Kirker,	George T. Oliver,
W. A. Lewis,	S. M. Raymond,
S. A. McClung,	George W. Guthrie,
C. Schopre,	W. O. Crawford,
J. R. Callahan,	H. C. Mackrell,
William Addison,	J. A. Emery,
M. S. Davis,	Magnus Pflaum,
James Evans,	C. C. Taylor,
Wm. P. Schell, Jr.,	Leonard E. S. Johns,
R. J. Powers,	Joseph Hays,
Archie Cummins,	R. B. Petty,
Thomas W. Heatley,	J. A. McQuaide,
E. T. Cassiday,	John McClaren,
W. W. Powers,	Robert E. Stewart,
John S. Ferguson,	Robert Pollock,
Chas. B. Kenny,	James Fitzsimmons
John F. Edmundson,	B. F. Lucas,
George K. Cochran,	Wm. Byrnes,
J. M. Gazzam,	J. E. McKelvy,
John Coyle,	Jas. L. Black,
A. McBride,	John Glenn,
S. A. Johnston,	J. Whitesell,
J. K. P. Duff,	Joseph S. Cook,
Wm. Blakely,	L. A. Heidelberg,
J. H. White,	T. J. O'Keefe,
Thos. Hindman,	D. F. Patterson,
A. G. Lucas,	Chas. L. Powers,
Robt. S. Frazer,	Alfred Kerr,
J. S. Strickler,	Noah W. Shafer,
W. S. Miller,	Chas. F. McKenna,
Alex. G. Cochran,	H. B. Herron,
A. C. Patterson,	A. S. Miller,
L. P. Stone,	J. B. Slavely,
James A. McLean,	Geo. N. Moore,
John G. Bryant,	W. C. Friend,
Thos. Harriot,	James Bredin,
James S. Young,	W. C. Moreland,
W. N. Faxton,	Robt. T. Hunt,
C. C. Dickey,	J. M. Acheson,
John C. McCombs,	J. J. Case,
John M. Kennedy,	S. McIntosh,
Wm. G. White,	E. Edgar Galbraith,
J. W. Donaldson,	Robert Robb,
J. M. Wilcoxon,	John R. Large,
H. S. Floyd,	S. C. McCandless,
James W. Orer,	G. M. McMaster,
W. D. Porter,	E. P. Jones,
W. A. Leggat,	John H. Mueller,
Thos. T. Wightman,	John S. McCleowry,
A. B. Hay,	James F. Gildea,
J. J. Seibeneck,	Lewis McMullen,
J. B. Flack,	T. J. Jack,
T. B. Alcorn,	T. H. Davis,
D. W. Elder,	Joseph Forsythe,
Thos. B. Kerr,	T. Walter Day,
Thomas Williams, Jr.,	James C. Doty,
Frederick Laty,	Louis D. Harbaugh.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12, 1873.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums received from November 1st, 1872, to October 31st, 1873.
On Marine and Inland Risks, $899,407 99
On Fire Risks..... 249,150 52
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1872..... $1,138,558 51 451,519 71
$1,590,078 22
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1872, to October 31, 1873.
On Marine and Inland Risks, $868,724 89
On Fire Risks..... 165,073 10
$1,033,797 99
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c..... 148,167 83
$1,181,965 82
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above.
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses..... $726,249 79
Fire Losses..... 51,577 04
Losses by Boston Fire, November 9 and 10, 1872. $570,209 99
Other Fire Losses, 59,127 64 429,337 63
Return Premiums..... 53,724 45
Re-insurances..... 61,577 04
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c..... 69,504 26
Taxes..... 21,086 19
Expenses..... 14,770 22
$1,386,346 23

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

$ 100,000	United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1867.....	$ 108,750 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania, Six per Cent. Loans.....	212,360 60
225,000	City of Philadelphia, Six per Cent. Loans (exempt from Tax).....	247,325 00
184,000	State of New Jersey Six per Cent. Loans.....	197,280 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.....	19,400 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds.....	23,750 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds, (Penna. R. R. guarantee).....	20,000 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five per Cent. Loan.....	20,700 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six per Cent. Loan.....	4,830 00
19,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 380 Shares Stock..	16,957 00
5,750	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 115 Shares Stock.....	5,405 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 Shares Stock.....	4,000 00
40,000	American Steamship Company six per Cent. Bonds	28,000 00
286,880	Loans on Real and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties.....	276,950 00
$ 1,207,700	Par. Market value,	$1,195 707 00
	Real Estate.....	70,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made.....	205,700 41
	Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies,—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company.....	80,133 88
	Stock and scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations $10,674. Estimated value.....	6,105 00
	Cash.....	89 261 54
		$1,949,909 83

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND,	SAMUEL E. STOKES,
JOHN C. DAVIS,	WM. G. BOULTON,
JOSEPH H. SEAL,	EDW. DARLINGTON,
JAMES TRAQUAIR,	H. JONES BROOKE,
HENRY P. SLOAN,	EWD. LAFOURCADE,
J. H. CATHERWOOD,	JACOB RIEGEL,
JAMES C. HAND,	T. P. STOTESBURY,
WM. C. LUDWIG,	JACOB P. JONES,
HUGH CRAIG,	JAS. B. M'FARLAND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,	SPENCER M'ILVAINE,
GEO. W. BERNADOU,	JOHN B. MICHENER,
WM. C. HOUSTON,	A. B. BERGER, Pittsburgh.
H. FRANK ROBINSON,	D. T. MORGAN, "

THOS. C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE,
Company's Building,
No. 68 Fourth Ave.
P. A. MADEIRA,
AGENT.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTS.

WANTED—SPECIAL PARTNER—with $10,000 capital, in an established and growing business in this city. The special partner will run no risks, be liable for no losses, and be guaranteed a large interest for his money. For full information, address "Special Partner," Box 802 Postoffice. dc5:942

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE—Containing from 6 to 10 rooms, either in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address, stating location, surroundings, cash price, &c., "BOX D," GA

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$ 8 00
Do. for six months.....4 00
Do. for three months.....2 00
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....1 25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 108¾@108⅞.

THE Cubans have revenged the massacre of the "Virginius" captives by shooting two hundred Spanish prisoners, taken in an attack on the Spanish fortified camps, near Santiago.

THE SPANISH Minister at Washington professes to have positive evidence that the "Virginius" was owned by Cubans and therefore not entitled to fly the American flag.

FEARS ARE entertained concerning the safety of the United States steamer "Kansas," on her voyage to Santiago. She has been out for a longer time than is necessary, even on the supposition of extraordinary delays. The "Juniata," which sailed at a later period, arrived at Santiago some time since.

A NEW story, to the effect that Dr. Hall was poisoned in revenge for his shooting a seaman on a former voyage, illustrates the fertility of those who cling to the theory that he was murdered. The Secretary of the Navy, after having taken the opinion of medical experts on the subject, says that the Doctor died a natural death.

THE Standing Committees of the Senate, which are determined in caucus by Republican Senators, are not likely to be materially changed. Those of the House, which are constituted by the Speaker, will be greatly altered.—partly because of the large influx of new members, and partly to meet the current tendencies of popular opinion.

THE application for an injunction restraining the Election officers from holding an Election on the new Constitution is urged on the score of expenses. Two persons are named in the application. The expense we have seen figured at seventeen cents for each person,—thirty two cents for the two! This is one of the reasons why the people should not pass upon the new Constitution.

"GENERAL CAMERON has at last discovered that there is a new Constitution to be voted for on the 16th of December, in the State of Pennsylvania, and that there is a strong likelihood of its being endorsed by the people. He does not hesitate to express his indignation at the course of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* in opposition to that instrument, and is particularly indignant at Mr. Russel Errett for taking the same side, believing as he does that these worthy gentlemen should have waited like wise men to see which way the people would go." Thus says the Philadelphia *Press*. The shrewdness and knowledge of human nature, thus sarcastically accorded to Senator Cameron is, after all, real. In this view of the case it is surprising that others should not see plainly.

IN ANOTHER place, we mention the narrowness of Secretary Richardson's views, as contrasted with those of the President. It is also true that the views of the two differ essentially, on the issue of currency expansion. Says the President: "In view of the great actual contraction that has taken place in the currency, and the comparative contraction continuously going on, due to the increase of population, increase of manufactures, and all the industries, *I do not believe that there is too much of it now for the dullest period of the year.*" If there is not too much for the dullest period, there must be, in his opinion, too little for the active period. Secretary Richardson, on the contrary, seems possessed of the idea that our only danger is a redundancy; that we have too much currency now, and must submit to still further contraction before we can return to specie payments. These opinions are diametrically opposed, and the President has reason and right on his side. Why not let his Secretary go?

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The wisdom of various parts of the new Constitution becomes more apparent the more carefully it is studied. Much is said relative to the increase in size of the Legislature, and the impression is disseminated that it will cost largely more than our present Legislatures. We have already pointed out the falsity of this; but there is evidence that there is, in the freedom from corruption, a positive benefit in large Legislatures. In reply to requests from Pennsylvania for information respecting the practical results of large membership in legislative bodies, the Governors of New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut have written brief letters, in which they concur in the opinion that it is a great safeguard against bribery and corruption. The New Hampshire House of Representatives consists of three hundred and sixty members. Governor Straw writes: "There has never been any corruption charged in our House of Representatives." Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, says: "In my opinion, a large number of Representatives is a certain guard against corruption;" and he goes on to say: "I am proud to say there never has been any corruption of the Legislature. What is true of this is equally true, I think, of all the New England States." Gov. Converse, of Vermont, writes: "We have often attempted to reduce the number of Representatives, but we have always failed. The main ground of failure—and I think so, too—is the security it gives us against corruption. I think to-day the reasoning against lessening the number is stronger than at any prior period in the history of the State. The experience of some of the sister States, for a few years past, I think, has irrevocably established the wisdom of our policy in the minds of the people. I most heartily concur in this opinion, that it prevents fraud and corruption."

NOT REVOLUTIONARY.

A brief special from Philadelphia, published in yesterday's issue, intimated that an article in the *Press*, touching an appeal to the Courts, was regarded as revolutionary. We have the article before us, but so far from regarding its vital points objectionable, adopt them. They are as follows:

And if the special election on the 16th is to be held under the registry law, it will be accepted throughout the State as notice that fraud will be employed to the utmost to defeat the new Constitution. It will arouse tens of thousands to vote who otherwise would not vote at all. Bucks county, instead of giving from 3,000 to 5,000 majority, would swell her majority to 10,000. Chester would poll two-thirds of her 15,000 votes, instead of one-third, and nearly all polled would be majority. Berks would poll 15,000 of her more than 20,000, and nine-tenths of it would be majority. Old Lancaster would swell her majority to thousands; Schuylkill would send up her 10,000; Luzerne would give 15,000; Allegheny would swell her vote by thousands, most of which would be a majority, and the great Republican Northwest would poll a large vote, almost a unit to overwhelm anticipated frauds in this city. An election under the registry law here would add fully 100,000 to the majority for the new Constitution outside of Philadelphia; and if the issue must come, those who shall bring it must not complain when they realize that they have invited a tempest of destruction.

The friends of constitutional reform can afford to accept battle upon any field now open to the enemy, and they will do it with victory assured. If an honest election shall be assured, there will be no serious opposition to the adoption of the Constitution; but if Fraud shall be unloosed to enter the struggle, the friends of reform will call their hundreds of thousands of reserves into action, and the triumph will be so decisive that the leaders will hide from the popular indignation they have provoked. The work of regeneration will be well done under any circumstances; it will be better done if the flagrancy of defiant Hostility to the People is flaunted in the front of the opposition. As you like, gentlemen!

THE CURRENCY PROBLEM.

There are isolated suggestions contained in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing on the general problem of relieving the financial stringency, which may be favorably spoken of; but considered as a whole, his views touching the relief of the country are not commendable. He proposes to hold the general circulation of the country down to its present standard, but asks for a reserve, to be used in extraordinary emergencies. He would introduce a somewhat complicated system of dealing with banks, in times of financial stringency. He proposes a controlling board, in large business centres, made up, we suppose, of officers selected from the banks, who shall determine how far reserves shall be drawn upon, what the rate of interest shall be, and such other matters as may be prescribed by law. In order that the banks may have the legal tenders with which to meet a crisis, he proposes the loan of them by the Treasury, upon the pledge of United States bonds, without interest, or under a tax, or "upon such other terms that it would be for their interest to recall the notes and redeem the bonds at the earliest possible day after the pressure and their necessities should have ceased." Rather an empirical remedy.

It may be well to mention here, because of a certain relationship between the two ideas, that the Secretary opposes the payment of interest on deposits, by banks, on the ground that such a course fosters stock speculation. Let us now compare these two ideas. What is the sacrifice of interest on United States bonds, pledged as collateral as for money, or the endurance of a tax on the legal tenders loaned, but, in effect, a payment of interest for deposits? It is a fair presumption, that one reason why bankers pay interest on deposits is, that they can use the money thus obtained at a profit. The rate usually paid is six per cent. The Government, whether by stopping interest on bonds, or by tax, would not be likely to charge more than this. The effect, then, would be, to cause the Government to become the interest receiving depositor, rather than individuals. We are aware that a collateral issue may be raised, to the effect that it will be a good thing for the Government to receive interest on its legal tenders, or to easily place them so that they will change our interest-bearing, into a non-interest bearing debt. But this is the very thing that the Secretary is professedly opposed to. Yet the effect of his policy would be to make the new law he asks for, a source of contention between the Treasury Department and the bankers, or it must result in inflation, under circumstances that will promote stock speculation, if the Secretary's reasoning, relative to interest on deposits, is correct.

As this embodies his entire treatment of the subject, we are compelled to turn to the message of President Grant for more comprehensive views. He recognizes the great laws of trade which underlie, and regulate, to a considerable extent, this entire question. Let our exports aggregate yearly, more than our imports, in money value, and this question of resumption is at once settled. The reason is plain. We produce, yearly, from our mines enough silver and gold to meet the increasing demands of industry and business; but, that silver and gold is exported, to pay the adverse trade balance,—in other words to pay for the difference between our exports and imports. During the past twenty years, says the Secretary of the Treasury, we have sent abroad $1,000,000,000 in gold and silver, to meet this adverse balance. Let us keep the $50,000,000 a year, we thus send abroad, at home, and the specie paying question is solved.

In order to control the balance of trade, two problems are to be solved. 1. We must limit imports, and, 2, increase exports. Whether a high tariff will contribute to the former result, while not an open question, is one governed, at the present, by other contingencies. The fact that imports of certain kinds have increased since the removal of the tariff proves that the tariff partially regulates it. But it is thought that this question is rapidly assuming secondary importance. If our industries can be kept in full operation, and our manufacturing enterprises developed, the time is near when we need not fear foreign competition, except in a few articles of manufacture. But the increase of industries and manufactures absolutely requires an increase of the volume of circulating medium. We do not ask for an indefinite expansion, but that the currency be made flexible, leaving it to the people and trade to indicate to what extent the increase shall be developed. We are well persuaded that such a course, which does not necessitate elaborate legislation, and is not of the nature of an attempt to make water run up hill, will speedily give to the country financial ease and material prosperity.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Reforms in the Manner of Legislation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In my last I referred to important reforms in the manner of legislation, which in my view absolutely secures the people from all danger from hasty and fraudulent legislation. In this number I call the attention of voters to two other grand reforms in the manner of legislation, in reference to appropriation bills and to special legislation.

Heretofore appropriation bills have included any and every subject of appropriation, and have been the means employed to force through the two Houses appropriations and wring from the Governor approval, which on their own merits would not have had the ghost of a chance of success. It is the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House to prepare the general appropriation bill, and report to the House, when it is considered and passed. It usually leaves the House in a pretty fair shape. It goes to the Senate, is referred to the Finance Committee, where usually considerable modifications are made. It is then considered by the Senate and passed, and sent to the House, which non-concurs in the amendment, and a committee of conference is ordered and appoined by the Speakers of each House. This committee, strictly speaking, would have no right to consider any appropriations but those on which there was a disagreement between the two Houses, but it has been customary for it to do pretty much as it pleased, and to change and modify appropriations, and insert new ones, as if it had all power over the subject, and practically it had. Their report is usually kept back until the day before the final adjournment, when it has to be swallowed whole or to be lost entirely, and leave the Government without power to pay the ordinary expenses of government. Neither could the Governor veto any part of it, however nefarious. It was the whole or nothing. In this way appropriations of the most startling and outrageous character were forced through both Houses and through the hands of the Governor. I would refer to an instance where the sum of three hundred thousand dollars was thus forced through, which had been defeated three different times in the House on its own merits.

Under the new Constitution all this is changed. The general appropriation bill can embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations must be made by separate bills, each embracing only one subject. The Governor also has power to veto any item or items of the appropriations, without vitiating the rest. Thus all possible guards are thrown around the Treasury, so that it will be impossible hereafter to pass any appropriations which have not the general assent of the people. Futhermore, no member of the General Assembly can receive any increase of salary or mileage during the term for which he may have been elected, under any law passed during that term. As Senators are elected for four years and Representatives for two years, they will have to be content with such emoluments as their predecessors have provided. Furthermore, no public officer can have his salary or emoluments increased or diminished after his election or appointment.

Under these stringent reforms general appropriations will be a very simple matter, and all other demands upon the Treasury will stand or fall upon their own merits, and not be forced through by the log-rolling process

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Special legislation has been an intolerable evil in this State, and wise general legislation has been almost entirely neglected. The State has been disgraced by the powers it has granted to irresponsible corporations, such as the "Credit Mobilier," and scores of others which have been formed under Pennsylvanian charters in nearly every State in the Union. Special acts have been hurried through, without the knowledge of the people of the different localities, which have done flagrant injustice, and aroused the indignation of the citizens of the localities affected, who found themselves helpless to resist when too late.

The new Constitution sweeps away this terrible evil, on which the lobby has fattened, and which has done more to corrupt the Legislature and debauch the public mind than all other causes combined. On a large number of subjects, embracing all the most important on which laws can be passed, the Legislature is interdicted from passing any local or special act. Thus, none but general laws can be passed regulating the affairs of counties, cities, townships, wards, boroughs, and school districts; relating to roads, highways, streets, ferries, bridges, cemeteries, public grounds; incorporating cities, towns, and villages, and changing their charters; regulating the duties of all municipal officers; fixing the rate of interest; incorporations of all kinds, such as banks, railroads, and all kinds of public and private corporations. In fact it is difficult to see what is left that is not required to be governed by general laws. If there should be any subject left for special legislation, no special act can be passed, unless notice of the intention to apply for it is published in the locality where it is to apply thirty days before it is introduced into the Legislature, for the information of those to be affected by it.

I could extend these remarks on the great and beneficent reforms on the manner of legislation and the power of the Legislature, to several numbers more, but I think I have presented sufficient reasons to induce honest Pennsylvania voters to give the new Constitution a hearty support, for the reforms introduced into the legislative article alone.

D. N. WHITE.

SEWICKLY, Dec. 1, 1873.

POLITICAL.

FOUR young ladies are candidates for Clerk of the Iowa Legislature.

Mr. SAMUEL C. COBB, candidate of all parties for Mayor of Boston, is spoken of as a "modified Democrat, with Republican tendencies."

THERE will be seven editors in the next Minnesota Legislature—a sure indication that the pay clerk of the two houses will be regularly and financially approached at the end of each week during the session.

TAYLOR'S majority for Governor of Wisconsin over Washburn is 15,411, nearly 1,000 ahead of the remainder of the ticket. The Senate will stand 17 Republican and 16 Reformers, and the Assembly 59 Reformers and 41 Republicans.

THE Manchester *Mirror*, in enumerating the different candidates for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Hampshire, says that "Mr. John Proctor, of Audover, has left upon his family monument room for an inscription stating that deceased was once Governor of New Hampshire, and is willing to pay any reasonable sum to have the blank filled. He has also been a devoted attendant upon all agricultural fairs in his section, this Fall, and at one time had such an attack of hay-seed fever that it took a two days' visitation by three political doctors to cure him.

PERSONAL.

A CLEVELAND bridegroom gave the six bridesmaids who officiated at his wedding gold lockets set with diamonds and engraved with monograms.

QUEEN VICTORIA, though the head of the Anglican Church, while on a recent visit to Dundee, Scotland, partook of the communion in a Presbyterian Church.

Miss MYRA GURNEY, of South Abington, has executed in worsted work a picture of George Washington, nearly of life-size. The work has occupied over six months' time, and contains over 400,000 stitches.

THE famous estate of Martin Van Buren at Kinderhook, N. Y., on which he spent the last few years of his life, was recently purchased by James Van Alstyne and John Van Buren, a namesake of the President's son, for $32,000.

COLONEL VILLIERS STUART, a man prominent in English politics in the time of Lord Melbourne's ministry, has died in Dublin. As he retired into private life in 1847, he is scarcely known at all to the present generation of public men.

BISHOP CUMMINS, says the Cumberland (Md.) *News*, was formerly a member of the Methodist Church. Twenty-eight years ago he was the junior preacher of the Jefferson (W. Va.) Circuit, and was a member of the Baltimore Annual Methodist Conference.

THE Rev. Mr. Appleton, brother of the Messrs. Appleton, publishers, of New York, who has been for about ten years Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Morrisania, dropped down in front of his residence, Monday, and, notwithstanding medical assistance was immediately obtained, died in about twenty minutes.

MR. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU has written to a friend in New York from the interior of Norway. The intrepid traveler says he had gone through, during the last two years, the whole of Scandinavia, from its southern limits to the Polar Sea, and that he had collected a vast amount of splendid material for his forthcoming book and lectures. Mr. Du Chaillu writes that he expects to be in New York at the beginning of December.

MR. WILLIAM H. HERNDON denies that he is one of the authors of Lamon's Life of Lincoln. He declares that he never wrote a word for it, although what he had written elsewhere was liberally quoted. The part of the book relating to Mr. Lincoln's religious views came from Mr. Herndon's papers, and he asserts that the sketch is true, and that he intends to publish a reply to the attacks upon this view made by Dr. Holland and the Rev. Mr. Reed.

THOSE are very ambitious gentlemen, the Princes of Schoenburg. Schoenburg is a tolerably large farm of about thirty-six square miles, in the Kingdom of Saxony, called by courtesy a Principality, and the gentlemen in question are now engaged in the attempt to establish a claim to an independent political existence as the supreme loads of the Principality. They allege that they have never been incorporated with the Kingdom of Saxony, nor "annexed" to the German Empire, and are therefore a sovereign State, entitled to a seat as such in the Confederate Council of the German Empire. The King of Saxony laughs at their pretensions.

THE letter carrier system has nearly reach the position where its expense will be paid by the local postage with which it is credited. The aggregate cost of the services during the year ending June 30th, 1873, was $1,422,495.48, and the postage collected on matter for local delivery was $1,112,251.20. The number of offices in operation was 52; carriers, 1,499; mail letters delivered, 38,340,049; newspapers delivered, 43,390,665; letters collected, 137,095,699; newspapers collected, 15,560,373; aggregate number of pieces handled by carriers, 375,315,673. The average cost of delivery was a fraction less than four mills per piece. Since the first day of July the free delivery system has been established in thirty-five additional cities, and will be extended, in accordance with laws enacted by the last Congress, to all cities having a population of twenty thousand and upwards.

"A ODE TO THE FALLEN."

"Who would be a turkey hen,
Fed and fattened in the pen,
Killed and eat by hungry men,
Tell me who would, I pray?"

"Lay the proud old gobbler low,
Let the young ones run and grow,
To market they'll be fit to go
On next Christmas day."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. CHARTERED IN 1852.

ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

HARD TIMES.

Save time, money and labor by buying your TOILET ARTICLES, COMBS, HAIR BURSHES, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, &c.,

At headquarters, JOSEPH BROWNS,

Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

The most elegant, chaste and refined selection of Toilet goods in the city, most suitable to the times, all prices so as to meet the wants of the poor as well the rich. Call and see for yourself.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

Dec. 3.—WEDNESDAY.—Dec. 3.

WM. SEMPLE

AT 18¾ CENTS.

Heavy Black Alpacas,

Newly Opened.

AT 31 AND 37½ CENTS.

Heavy Black Poplins,

Extra Weight and Lustre.

At 25c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 30c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 35c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 40, 50 and 62½c, Black Alpacas, superior weight and color.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, Colored Poplins.

AT 8c, 10c AND 12½c.

Fancy Dress Goods.

Satteens and Serges,

All the new shades—extra value.

BLACK SILKS,

Extra Value.

Velveteens at 70c, Black Waterproof at 75c.
Black, Blue and Gold Mixed Waterproofs.

Every department full and complete to which the attention of our customers is respectfully invited, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

CARD.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh,

AND

Nos. 172 and 174

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

The reduction in values that has taken place within the last few weeks in all kinds of Dry Goods has been enormous; prices of everything both in Foreign and Domestic Goods have declined so much that goods are selling today at much lower prices than ever before in the history of the dry goods trade.

We are pleased to announce to our customers and friends that we have fortunately been able to take advantage of the decline in the Eastern markets, and have purchased very largely at the reduced prices, and are now prepared to offer, and are now offering some of the most decided bargains that have ever been offered in this market. Our largely increased sales for the last few weeks convince us that the public appreciate our endeavors to furnish them GOODS AT LOW PRICES. That we are offering the bargains that we represent all who favor us with a call will be convinced of. Our stock is unusually full and complete. The Goods are all new and fresh, and the prices at least thirty per cent. lower than the goods have been sold within the last ten years. We are determined to move our immense stock as rapidly as possible, and will make prices that cannot fail to do it.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery

AND

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

IRON AND WOOD WORKING

Machinery,

STEAM PUMPS,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery,

MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE

At 12½c, Barred Flannels.
At 18½c, Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 25c, Yard wide Country Flannel.

Heavy Country Flannels,

Rob Roy Flannels,
Opera Flannels, Blue Flannels.

At 6¼c, Good Prints.
At 8½c, the Best Calicos.
Table Linens—cheap.
Good Bargains in Cloths.

Cassimeres and Jeans,

Blankets, Coverlets, Shawls,
Cloaks, Sacques and

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Sheetings, Muslins, Crist, Towels,
Ticklings, Checks, Table Damasks, Cloths,
Napkins, Shirt Fronts, &c., &c.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, OIL CLOTHS,

And a full and complete stock of

Housekeeping Goods

AT POPULAR PRICES AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128 B. & B. 128.

We beg to announce daily arrivals of

EXTRA BARGAINS

IN ALL KINDS OF

DRY GOODS.

BLACK ALPACAS

50 cents, 15c per yard less than value.

CHOICE NEW DRESS FABRICS.

IMMENSE NEW STOCK

English Walking Jackets,

At $6, 8, 50, 10, and up to 28.

NEW DOLMANS,

$14.00 up to 45.00.

New Double Cape Cloaks.

SHAWLS,

At $2.25 and 3.25—very superior value.

New Extra Fine Ottoman Shawls,

At $10.00—former price 15.00.

BLACK SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS,

At $2.00—a decided bargain.

BOGGS & BUHL

128 Federal St.

ALLEGHENY.

H. J. LYNCH,

JUST RECEIVED

Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins

In all the new autumn shades.

Cloth and Cashmere Sacques and Mantles,

Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,

In great variety at

No. 96 Market Street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS

REDUCED!

Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.

Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue

THE OPPORTUNITY

Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at

Much Lower Prices

THAN HERETOFORE.

Bargains in

CARPETS,

Oil Cloths, &c.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE GREAT

CLOSING SALE

Is still going on at

Macrum & Carlisle's

27 Fifth Avenue.

Purchasers will save 25 to 50 per cent. Fresh and desirable goods selling at first cost. Many articles at less than half price.

Stocks Must be Reduced

To make a change of firm.

See the bargains in Parasols, Fans, Belts, Scarfs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Shirts, Underwear, &c., &c.

MWF

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Paralytic, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young at a Critical Period. Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits. Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens sent FREE by mail, by WHITNEY BROS., General Agents, 287 South Front street, Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists. au8-28

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

Phœnix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS,

ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS

AT LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE

Felt Skirts, Balmoral Skirts at $3.
Felt Suits, extra cheap.
Men's Gloves, Boys' Gloves,
Ladies' Gloves, Misses Gloves,
Hosiery, Leggins, Ribbons, Flowers,
Hats, Bonnets, Ruching, Handkerchiefs,
White Silk Neck-kerchiefs, Bonnet Velvets
Ruffings, Embroideries, Edgings,
Laces, Trimmings, Fringes,
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoods.

Perfumery, Toilet Sets, Fancy Goods,
Notions, Toys, Chamber Setts,
Coal Hods—fancy, Dust Pans,
Dust Brushes, Crumb Pans,
and Brushes, Hair Brushes,
Cloth Brushes, Blacking
Brushes, Soaps
Fancy Goods of every description.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs.

AT LOW PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

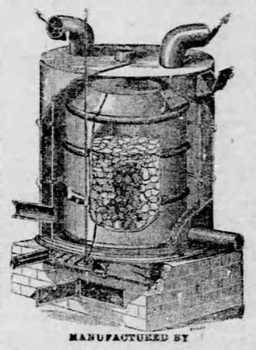
165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,



MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,

NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE

Parlor and Cook Stoves,

Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

206 and 208 Liberty Street

BRIDGE WORK.

CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO.

The Union Iron Works,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridge Iron, Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams,

Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forging, &c.

General and Works, 29th Street, PITTSBURGH.

Eastern Office—27 Broadway, New York.

Lithographs of Sections furnished on application.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

Iron and Wooden Bridges,

Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

Cor. Fifty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh
No. 406 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
No. 211 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note

BROKER

HAS REMOVED TO

NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,

Where he will continue the business of buying and selling

ON COMMISSION,

STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,

AND

All Marketable Securities

PERSONS HOLDING

NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,

Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on

Luther S. Kauffman,

Stock and Note Broker,

96 FOURTH AVENUE.

MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON

COMMERCIAL PAPER,

AND

OTHER GOOD SECURITIES

Are requested to call on

Luther S. Kauffman

STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,

96 Fourth Avenue.

Marbleized Slate Mantles,

FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES

Having fitted on the above STORE for the manufacture and sale of FURNACES, RANGES, GRATES and MARBLEIZED MANTLES, I would respectfully call the attention of Architects, Builders, Iurches, School Committees and the public in general, to our stock of goods, consisting of

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTLES,

which are six times as strong as marble, will not stain or discolor by gas, smoke, oil or acids.

I am now manufacturing and offer for sale the most desirable patterns and best finished Mantles ever offered in this market.

Old's Patent Star Range,

WITH REVOLVING OVENS,

The best in the market.

Old's Utility Fire Grate,

The most powerful heating grate in use, burning the gas and smoke, and saving from forty to fifty per cent. of fuel.

The Ruby and Diamond Furnace

which has a large amount of radiating surface, and of simplicity of construction, ease of management, economy in fuel and durability, will commend itself to all who will examine it. It will heat more building with one-third less coal than the common furnaces now in use. The BEST FURNACES for Coke, Bituminous and Anthracite Coal.

We solicit a liberal share of public patronage. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

JAMES OLD,
No. 124 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

oct1.MWF

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS

HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street.

BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED for sale by J. E. CANFIELD
Sept. 24, 1873 132 Water street,

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE

FALL STYLES.

MILLINERY GOODS

A complete stock at our usual bargains.

Hats and Bonnets,
Flowers and Plumes,
Pompons and Wings,
Ostrich Tips,
Trimmed Hats and Bonnets,
Notions, a full stock of choice Goods.

Fancy Goods,

In great variety. Departments newly supplied. Everything very cheap.

Gents' Goods,

Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Collars, Shirts, White and Colored, Undershirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, Suspenders, Drawers, Cardigans, &c., &c.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Vests in high and low necks, long and short Sleeves in all sizes. Drawers all sizes.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS

Plain and Watered Sash Ribbon, Plain and Stripe Sash Ribbon, Neck Ribbons, new shades, Gros Grain Ribbon, new shades.

Laces and Embroideries,
Ruches and Ruching,
Velvet Belts,
Hair Goods.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A POUND of ostrich feathers is valued at $250.

IT is reported that the Spanish mission at Washington has been offered to Figueras.

THE minimum rate of discount at the Bank of England has been fixed at five per cent.

INGERSOLL and Farrington, New York ring convicts, were taken to Sing Sing on Thursday.

DO NOT run in debt to the shoemaker; it is unpleasant to be unable to say your sole is not your own.

THE monitor Manhattan has been pronounced utterly unfit for service in her present condition.

THE Royal (British) Hilanders and a portion of the Cameron Hilanders have sailed for the gold coast.

THE bondholders of the Union Pacific Railroad under the first mortgage have elected Oliver Ames trustee, in place of his late brother.

THE "deportment" professor of a Connecticut seminary insists that the public shall not be allowed to intrude while the young ladies indulge in their harmless game of leap-frog.

IN the bombardment at Cartagena four hundred houses were destroyed. At the request of the commander of the Government forces, the foreign fleets have withdrawn from the harbor.

SPANIARDS residing in New York City have appointed a committee of their number to prepare an address protesting against the terms of the protocol agreed to by Admiral Polo at Washington, and calling for its rejection by the home Government.

WILLIAM SCOTT, aged seventeen, son of a bridge-tender at Hackensack river, near Newbern, was shot dead on Tuesday night, by George Allen, a companion. At the time of the shooting the youths were just stepping out of the bridge-tender's house to settle a dispute.

AN old chap, whose wife is as ugly as sin, was recently reading an elopement case which seemed to affect him. Said he: "I should be tempted to shoot a man if he was to run off with my wife." "Well," said a hearer, "a man ought to be shot if he ran off with your wife." Verdict for hearer.

CLEVELAND is boasting of its schools. It has twenty-eight school houses, valued at $1,698,042. Eight male and two hundred and sixty-eight female teachers are employed, teaching forty weeks for a year. There are enrolled 15,085 pupils, and the daily attendance is 96 per cent. The annual expenses of teachers is $131,586.19, and the total expenses for all purposes last year was $229,166.74.

REV. CELIA BURLEIGH says of the prevailing style of feminine attire: "Woman was originally created a biped, and the Creator doubtless intended her to remain a biped; but at present, thanks to her swinging, trailing, cumbrous dress, woman is forced to make use of her hands in 'locomoting' through any narrow passage-way up or down stairs, and so virtually reduced to a quadruped."

A STATEMENT is made that a private letter has been received in New York City, showing that Meximo Gomez, to avenge the shooting of those captured on the Virginius, attacked and captured a number of Spanish fortified camps in the vicinity of Santiago, shot them in full view of the Spanish fortifications, and then sent word to Burriel to come out and bury them. Burriel left immediately for Havana.

THE following is by an Irish "Clerk of the Weather:"

"Dirty days hath September,
April, June, and November;
From January up to May,
The rain it raineth every day;
All the rest have thirty-one
Without a blessed gleam of sun;
And if any of them had two-and-thirty,
They'd be just as wet and twice as dirty."

A PARIS correspondent, writing of the prevailing fashions, says that the latest style of opera cloaks are cut with sleeves. The trimming is entirely of gold or silver braid. The head covering is a simple scarf of silk tulle, carelessly thrown over the head, and carried around the throat, the long sweeping end falling gracefully over the left shoulder; a cluster of buds nestles in the soft folds at the right side, and another bunch of flowers holds together the ends of the scarf. This style of opera head-gear is becoming to almost every lady, and, although simple, it is remarkably attractive.

THE Yale College Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, during last Summer, is said to have been rich in scientific results. Five tons of specimens have been brought back, and although the value of specimens cannot be determined by weight, it is safe to presume that even enthusiastic students would not collect together five tons of worthless bones and stones. A number of the specimens of fossil remains are of the intermediate forms about which there is such a strong difference of opinion in the scientific world. Whether they are or are not steps in the evolution of higher animal forms, they will prove of interest because of the silent testimony they may possibly be made to bear in settlement of the vexed question.

THE Omaha *Herald* recently contained the following statement relating to the operations of some of the Indian Agents, which is said to

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. H. Lupton,
Alex. Thode, Sr., J. F. Smith,
A. T. Douthett, Jno. W. Bisley,
Frank Ketner, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Long,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL - - - $200,000
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

International Bank,
Corner Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
Pays Interest on Deposits.
3 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from 10 active non-interfering accounts—payable on demand.
6 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.
Notes and Bills Purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEER, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
John Watt, W. H. Mechling,
W. Neeb, M. A. Sanner,
Joseph Wagener, Joseph Graff,
C. H. Love, J. C. Anderson,
W. McKee, C. Schleiper.
NWF

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY EVENING, December 4.

Money to-day as usual, tight, close, and not easy to be attained. The future is looked upon with hope, but yet we must expect considerable trouble for some time to come. The panic is, of course, to a great extent over, but the results will yet remain, and chances will not be as before for several months.

In New York, to-day, stocks have been active, with apparent anxiety to sell. In consequence, prices have had a downward tendency. The advance in the past few weeks has been rapid, and at present prices investors will hold off and wait for better figures.

Gold to-day has taken a downward turn, touching 108¾ and afterwards slightly advancing. The future of gold is the subject of much discussion. If we have currency expansion, as now seems likely, gold will surely advance. We are not as near specie payments as some of our financiers imagine.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	We'day.	Thus'dy.
Gold	109	108¾
U. S. 6ixes—1881—coupons	118¾	117¾
5-20 1862	113	113¾
5-20—1864	111	111¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	116	116
" 1867	117¾	116¾
" 1868—coupons	116¾	116¾
10-40's—coupons	110	109¾
Currency 6's	119¾	119¾
New 5 per cents		

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	93	93¾
Erie	47¾	48
R. R. & R.	25	25
R. I. & P. C.	25¾	25¾
St. Paul	36	36¼
Do. preferred	59¾	59¾
Michigan Southern	72¾	72¾
Do. Central	75	75
North Western Common	89	89
Do. preferred	70¾	70¾
Rock Island	93¾	93¾
Fort Wayne & Pittsburgh	91¾	92
Pacific Mail	39¾	38¾
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾
Quicksilver	23	23
Union Pacific	28	27¾
Wabash & Wabash pf	47¾	47¾
Harlem	118	118
Ch. Chicago and Alton	97	93¾
Adams Express	95¾	95¾
American Express	59¾	59¾
U. S. Express	62¾	62¾
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	66	65¾
I. C.	97¾	97
Panama	87¾	
Ft. Wayne	88¾	88¾
Quicksilver	23¾	23¾
Canton	56	62
New Jersey Central	96¾	95¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23	

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	We'day	Tous'dy.
Penna. Central	44¾	44¾
Reading	43¾	43¾
United Cos. of N. J.	116	116
Oil Creek	15¾	14¾
Lehigh Valley	63	63
Camden & Amboy Transportation	89¾	89
A. V. R. R.	89¾	88¾
Lehigh Transportation	30	
Penna. scrip dividend	92¾	92¾

NEW YORK, December 4, 1873.

Money ranged from 6 to gold interest, closing at 6@7. The Associated Banks hold $37,230,000. Sterling steady; 107¾@108 for sixty days and 108¾@109 for sight. Custom receipts $179,000. Gold was weak during the greater portion of the day, ranged 108¾@109, and closed at 108¾@ Carrying rates 6@1 32 premium. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $174,000. Clearings $24,000,000. State bonds were dull. Governments were lower, but little doing.

Stocks were dull and fell off 1@2¾ generally after the second call the report of Senator Sherman's financial propositions caused a rally in the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room, but recovery in stocks in later dealings was ¼ to ¾. The leading features were the Vanderbilts, the Northwest, Union Pacific and C. C. C. & I. C. Erie was intensely dull. Only two sales are reported.

Government securities—Sales of 1881, 117¾; 5-20s of '65, 112; do of '64, 112¾; do new, 113¾; do of '67, 115¾; do '68, 116¾; new 6s, 109¾; 10-40's, 109¾.

State securities—Missouri, 91; Tennessee old, 74½; do new, 49; do old, 50; North Carolina, 36; do new, 32.

Railroad securities—Western Union Telegraph, 92¾; Quicksilver, 23¾; Adams Express, 95¾; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 66¾; American Express, 60; United States Express, 62; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 93¾; Erie, 48¾; do pref., 70; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 84; Northwestern, new common, 89¾; do preferred, 70¾; Rock Island, 93¾; New Jersey Central, 97; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 59¾; Toledo & Wabash, 47¾; do preferred, 69¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾; Terre Haute, 10; do pref., 25¾; Chicago & Alton, 97¾; do pref., 102¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 37¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 93¾; Chicago & Northwestern, 89¾; do pref., 70¾; Lake Shore, 72¾; Panama, 87½; Illinois Central, 97; Ohio & Pacific, 27; Central Pacific, 87¾; Union, 28¾; Hartford & Erie, 2¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97.

LONDON, December 4—5 P. M.—The proportion of the bank reserves to the liabilities, which was last week 40¾ per cent., is this week 41¾. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is one per cent., or ¼ below the bank rate. Consols for money, 93¼; do account, 93¾; 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do of '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 91¾; new 5's, 91; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 59; New York Central, 93.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

While general business here is dull, it is gratifying to learn that it is improving elsewhere. We take up the following from a Philadelphia exchange of the 3d inst: "There has been a marked improvement during the past week, both in the commercial and financial situation. Currency is abundant, the banks and on the street, the former having resumed their custom of publishing a weekly exhibit of their condition. The result has been increased facilities for obtaining funds and some decline in rates. The statement published last night, as required by law, and ample to meet the reserve prescribed by law, and ample resources to meet any demand upon them for business purposes during the present month. Merchandize is moving freely to the interior, the mills and factories are resuming work with full complements of hands, and affairs generally indicate recovery from the paralysis which followed the panic. Prices are generally lower, and in consequence is firmer, especially for prime lots; we quote at $2@3 per brl. for common to fair, and $4.50@4 for prime to choice. Thus far there have been but few sales made at the outside figures.

APPLE BUTTER—6@6½c per gallon.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—4@4½c ₱ lb.

BEANS—The receipts continue liberal, and the market is largely overstocked, may be fairly quoted at $1.75@2.25 per bushel, although some dealers are still holding choice navies at $2.50.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll, 38@39; medium to good, 34@35; common to fair, 30@35. The inquiry is mainly for the finer grades.

CHEESE—There is no improvement in the demand, which has been comparatively light for some days, but prices are well sustained; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 12½@13 for Dairy; 15@15½ for prime Ohio Factory; 13@13 for New York Goshen; 17 for Nutmeg, and 15 for Young America.

CANNED GOODS—The jobbing trade has not fairly opened up yet, nor, is it likely that it will until after the holidays; prices, however, remain without quotable change. Peaches, 2 lb cans, $3.25@3.30; 2 lbs, $2.40@2.50; Tomatoes, $2.2 @2.25; Winslow's Corn, $2; other brands, $1.60@1.75.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are still quoted by the car load at 19@19½c and 22c additional for small lots.

CIDER—Is still quoted at $6@8 ₱ brl, as to quality and size of barrel.

CRACKERS—Sales of Jersey's at $10@12 ₱ brl. for good to choice.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 6@8c per lb. Peaches, 9@10c.

DRESSED HOGS—5¼@5c per lb.

EGGS—The arrivals of pickeled continue liberal, but the market is well supplied, choice brands are selling at 23to 25c per dozen. Fresh eggs, however, continue in light supply and prices still rule high, 30@32c.

FLOUR—The market is still reported firm, but there is no perceptible improvement in the demand, and no notable change in prices. We continue to quote Spring wheat flours at $5.50@7.25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $7@7.50 for winter wheat, $7.50@8. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN—The receipts continue very limited, and the stocks of all kinds are light. The demand is very much reduced; this being the case, there is a firmer feeling and prices are higher. Wheat is in very limited supply, but there does not seem to be much inquiry, and we continue our last quotations, $1.45@1.50 for fair to prime red, and $1.55@1.60 for white. The Oat market is reported firm at 42@50, although as yet we have heard of but few sales above 48. Shelled Corn is selling at 45@46 in bulk and 48@50 in sacks. Sales of new crop at 38@40, and old at 62@65, as to quality. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged, 80@85, although it is said it cannot be laid down here from the west at these rates. There is no movement in Barley. Brewers generally seem to have about all the stock they want for the present, and besides sellers are generally holding for cash.

GROCERIES—Trade in our market continues quiet, and we do not look for much improvement until next month, if then. Coffee continues very firm, and a further advance soon is not improbable. It has been suggested, in view of the wants of the National Treasury, that Congress may again impose a duty upon Coffee, and the possibility of this event is not without its effect in stimulating the market. Sugars are in fair request, but prices have undergone no change for several days. Messrs. Watt, Lang and Co. have received some new crop New Orleans Molasses, the first, if we mistake not, of the season.

Syrups—Choice Ohio, 37 to 38; good to prime, 36@36½; fair, 34@35½. Roasted in packages, 30c; loose, 29c.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 10¾; Standard A, 10¼; B, 10c; Ex. C, 10.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9c; Patna, 8¼c; Rangoon, 7¼@8c.

HOMINY—$4 50@5 ₱ brl.

HAY—The market for baled is firmer, and the demand is now fully equal to the supply, but prices are not quotably higher, ranging from $18 @20 per ton, according to quality and condition.

ONIONS—Selling in small lots at $4@4.50 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—Receipts recently have been comparatively light, but the supply is still fully equal to the demand; sales of prime Peach Blows in Jobbing way, $1.05@1.25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in good supply and dull, and there is still considerable old stock on the market, which dealers are offering at almost any price they can get. If the weather turns cooler, we look for an increased demand and a better market within the next few days.

PEAS—$1.65@1.75 ₱ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, ₱ lb, 12½. Ex. Sugar Cured Shoulders, 9½; Sugar cured Breakfast Bacon, 11½c. Extra Sugar cured Dried Beef, 15¾. Beef tongues, $7.50 ₱ dozen. Bacon Shoulders, per lb, 8½c. Bacon Sides, 11½c. Bacon Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Mess Pork, $15.00 per barrel. Refined Lard for summer use, in tres. 9. Do. in bbls, 9½c. Do. bbls, 10c. Do. in 3 lb. caddies, 12c. Do in 5 lb. 11½c. Do. in 8 lb. pails 12½c ₱ pound. Do. in 6 to 10 lb. pails, 12c. Do in 5 lb pails, 13½. Ham Sausage, 10.

HAGS—Quoted at 2¾@3c.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60 ₱ brl. by the car load, and $1.85 in a jobbing way.

Timothy Flax Seed, unchanged at $1.35@1.90. Nothing doing in either Clover or Timothy.

TALLOW—Quoted at 6¾@7.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer; may be quoted at 95@96c ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market, if anything, was even better today than it was yesterday. Buyers took about everything that offered at full prices, and at noon there were very few remaining in the pens unsold. Taking everything into consideration, we think the market thus far has been better than it was during the corresponding time last week; this is evident from the fact that commission merchants, our principal sellers, are all feeling better. Some of them are predicting that the worst has passed, that trade will improve from this onward, and the fact that money is so much easier in the east, is advanced as a strong point in favor of this view of the matter. However, the probability is that there will be no very material improvement in the cattle trade until after the holidays. It nearly always is dull in December, as the markets are usually flooded with poultry, game and dressed hogs, which are largely substituted in place of beef, and the natural consequence is a diminished demand for cattle. As regards prices, we refer the reader to the following reports made by commission merchants:

Conover, Horine and Crawford.—Choice 1,400 @1,500 steers @5¾, choice 1,300@1,400 5¾@5¾, good 1,300@1,400 5¼@5¾, fair 1,200@1,300 4¾@5¼.

Hedges, Huff & Co.—Prime to extra, 5¼@5¾, fair to good 4¾@5, medium, 3¾@4¼, fair to prime stockers, 3¾@4¼, fat cows, all grades, 2¾ @3¾, Texas 2¾@3¾.

Ulery, Hamilton and Co.—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers 5¾@5¾, good 1,300@1,400 5¼@5¾, fair, 1,200@1,300 4¾@5¼, inferior to common 2¾@4¾; Western, Bryan and Co.—Extra 1,400@1,500 steers 5¾@5¾, prime 1,300@1,350 5¼@5¾, good 1,100@1,200 4¾@5, fair 1,000@1,100 4¼@4¾, stock cattle, 800@1,000 3¾@4¼, mixed and rough 2¾@3¾.

HOGS.

We noted in our report of yesterday that the market was exhibiting symptoms of weakness, with a probability, in case the warm sultry weather continued, of a further shrinkage in values to day the weather is cooler, and the prospects are that it will be cold enough within the next 24 hours, hence, the market is holding its own, and prices are well sustained. Extra Philadelphia hogs, 4.80 prime to extra Yorkers, 4.40@4.50.

SHEEP.

The market continues fairly active, and prices have undergone no quotable change. Sheep are, as they have been all week, selling about as fast as they arrive, and at full rates. Extra fine wool 100 pounds fairly quotable at 5.25@5.50; prime do 5.00@5.25; fair do 4¾@4¾; good mixed 4¼@4½; 70@75 lbs, 3¾@4¼.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Dec. 4, 1873.

Corrected by HARRIS & BRO., Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Wayne streets:

Acac., sorts, ₱	30	40 lb	Oil, Anise	4.00 lb
" 1st select	45	50 lb	" Bergam	6.25a 6.50 lb
" 2d select	65	68 lb	" Cassia	2.70 lb
Acid, Citric	1.82	1.86 lb	" Castor	2.25 lb
" Oxalic	12	15 lb	" Lemon	5.50 lb
" Tartaric	55	58 lb	" Linseed	85 1.00 gal
Alcohol	1.80	2.20 gal	" Olive	1.75a 1.90 gal
Alo. & Cape		20 lb	" Olive	1.25a 2.00 doz
Alum		3 lb	" Peppermint	6.00 lb
Arrowroot		25 lb	" Pits	3.7 a 3.50 doz
Asafœtida		50 lb	" Sassafras	65 70 lb
Balm Gilead		75 lb	" Wintergreen	4.00 lb
Bark, Cinchona		25 lb	Opium	7.00 lb
" Elm		13 lb	Origanum	75a 1.20 lb
" Sassafras		15 lb	Pepper, Black	1.50a 2.00 lb
Bi Carb		20 lb	Peppermint	4.50a 4.75 lb
Bichromate		20 lb	Sassafras	75a 90 lb
Blue Vitriol		10 lb	Quinine	4.75 lb
Brimstone, Roll		4½	Saltpetre, Crude	3.12 cwt
Brimstone, Flour		5½	Soda Ash	2.65 cwt
Bromide Potash		75 lb	Sugar Lead	22a 24 lb
Camphor, crude		90 lb	Turpentine, Spts	45 gal
" refined		95 lb	Vitriol, Blue	10a 12 lb
Cantharides		2.50 lb	" Green	12 lb
Capsicum		40 lb	" White	12 lb
Carbonate Potash		40 lb	Whiting	1½a 3 lb
Chamo. Ger		40 lb	Yellow Ochre, Ger	2 lb
Chamo. Rom		4.00 lb	Zinc, Sulphate	6 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.50 lb	Zinc White	7 lb
Chloroform	1.15a	1.25 lb		
Cinchona, Pale		90 lb		
Cinchona, Red		1.00 lb		
Coal Tar		15 lb		
Cochineal		80 lb		
Copperas		3½		
Cream Tar		40 lb		
Cubebs		1.00 lb		
Dovers Pod's		1.00 lb		
Ergot		40 lb		
Extract, Nic		40 lb		
Sal		75 lb		
Ex. Log'd		40 lb		
Liqu. Cal		40 lb		
" Ital		35 lb		
Fustic		4 lb		
Glycer. Pure		55 lb		
Honey		65 lb		
Indigo, Man		1.75 lb		
" Bengal		1.25 lb		
Iodine		6.25 lb		
Iodoform		1.30 lb		
Juniper Ber		7a 9 lb		
Logwood		2½a 3 lb		
Madder		12a 15 lb		
Magnes. Cal		80 lb		
" Carb		40 lb		
Manna, Flo		60 lb		
Morphine		5.70a 6.00 oz		
Mustard		1.00 oz		
Nit. Silver		6.80a 9.00 lb		
Opium		11.50a 12.00 lb		

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, December 4, 1873.

There are no new features in the petroleum trade deserving of special notice. The demand for both crude and refined continues rather heavy, while as regards prices there has been no quotable change for several days past. The former is still quotable at 7½@8c per brl. at Parker, according to pipe line, equal to about 20@ 20½ ₱ gallon delivered here. Refined is nominal at 19@19½c free on cars here, and 15 delivered in Philadelphia. There is some inquiry, mainly, we presume, on speculation, for future delivery, but refiners do not care to contract ahead, especially at the prices that are now being offered, and take the risk of an advance in the raw material. As per their views, but few, if any, suspensions, but the probability is that there will be a general 'shutting down' in January for a time at least.

Oil Barrels moderately active but unchanged; countries, $1.75; city make, $1.75.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee	Bbls.
McKelvy	Vesta O. W	298
McKelvy	Vesta O. W	277
Bushnell	Shamrock O. W	178
Bushnell	Star L. Nav	514
Stevenson	Backbone G. W	476
Stevenson	Vegitous G. W	153
Bushnell	National O. W	497
Fisher Bros.	Iron City O. W	249
Fisher Bros.	Empire O. W	476
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W	246
McKelvy	Cosmos O. W	863
Bushnell	Cosmos O. W	480
Duncan	American O. W	629
Total		5,043

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—We clip the following from Messrs. Walter Brown & Son's "Monthly Wool Circular" of this date: The month under review opened with a continuance of the depression noted in our last circular. The panic which previously had been confined to financial circles, extended to the mercantile community, each week, bringing to light new failures to increase the strong feeling of distrust which already existed. In the wool trade the general opinion prevailed that wool was better property than almost any manufacturing credit, and holders were not disposed to part with it except for cash in hand. The adoption of this rule had the effect of causing very considerable concessions where ready money was needed, and by the middle of the month wools were selling for prompt cash at a decline of 10 to 15 ₱ cent from prices obtainable before the panic. The assortment of desirable fleeces has not been large at any time during the past two months, and when the uncertainty of the future induced many importers to reship their wools to England, where they could find a better market, it was apparent to all of the largest and strongest manufacturers that the cash prices of wool, then below the actual cost of production, must soon advance. They consequently made a bold move about two weeks ago, and in a few days secured some large purchases in Eastern markets of the best wools at the then prevailing rates, about 45@46c for good Ohio fleeces. This course, combined with a continued improvement in monetary affairs, and with more movement in woods restored confidence to the wool trade, and at the present writing a much better and stronger feeling exists, with more transactions in the staple, although sellers require, in most instances, still prompt settlements. The system of giving long credits, which has increased so much during the past few years, is indeed very questionable in dealing in an article which like wool so nearly represents cash from the time it leaves the farmer until it comes before the customer. In spite of the stoppage of considerable machinery early in the month, the supplies of fleece wool in the seaboard markets have become much reduced, and some grades are hardly obtainable. The resources in the interior are not large, and it is very probable that as the season advances and the demand improves, with money constant ly becoming cheaper, there will be an advance in values beyond the prices prevailing 2 months ago. The following are the sales during the month as reported:

Domestic Fleece—New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin—Saxony fleece 48@50c, ¾ and full blood merino 46@48c, ¼ blood fleece 44@47c, common do. 40@44c, combing do. 42@52.

New York Butter Market.

NEW YORK, December 3.—Receipts for the week 23,193 pkgs, do. last week 24,229, do. same week last year 16,382 do., exports last week 260 do. same week last year 228 do. The butter trade seems to outwear all the blue daba it received during the very dull week, and some of our recently mournful dealers can now be found on the side of those who look upon butter as "good property." Certainly this item of produce has stood a very severe test, having gone through the experience of dull trade, heavy receipts and slight movers, and has not drawn backs it will be noted that prices have ruled very steady, and as the market stands to day, there are several classes of butter that would, if ordinary times be looked upon as firm. This, of course, includes fine qualities, but there is also a hardness of price for some undesirables that surprises many who thought any turn would be in buyers favor. We are perhaps using a good many words to call the market, but the situation has appeared so uncertain to some of our soundest judges that we prefer to be explicit, in noting what really appears to be a new phase in the winter market. The outlook has now this encouraging fact; there is a good demand for good sound butter, and if dealers would release lines at 30@31 that are held at 32@34, they might count upon an early and active business. Offers of these grades, however, evince great confidence, feeling that concessions would be limited while first qualities are running out so rapidly, and a time coming when buyers will have to operate upon another standard of quality. The earlier demand began to look up again, particularly as there is considerable resumption of mill work—Tribune.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Cotton in good demand and higher; middling uplands 18½c. Flour dull, lower; receipts 15,000 barrels; superfine western and state $5.30@5.50; white wheat extra $7.50@8.65; extra Ohio $6.40@8.65; St. Louis $6.90@11. Rye flour quiet and firm at $4.65@6.00. Corn meal scarce and firm; western $3.90@4 10. Wheat—receipts 60,000 bush; No 2 spring Chicago $1.07@1.08; No 2 Milwaukee $1.32; Iowa spring $1.44 @1.47; No 2 northwestern $1.40; No 1 Milwaukee $1.50. Barley and Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn opened dull and heavy, but closed slightly higher; receipts 8,000 bushels; prime western mixed 73@74c; white western 76c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts 9,000 bushels; western mixed at 55@57; white western 58@59c. Eggs steady at 29@30c. Pork heavy and lower. Coffee quiet at 20½@23c. Sugar very firm at 7¾@8¾c. Molasses and rice steady. Petroleum: crude 8@8½c; refined 18@18½c. Tallow firm at 6½c. Whisky quiet and closed firm at $1.75@1.90. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middling dull and declined easier; long clear 7½c; short clear 7¾c. Lard firm at 9¾@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee spring $1.10¾; No 2 do $1.03; No 2 Chicago do, $1.07¾; seller December; No 2 at $1.03¾; rejected $1.00. Corn in moderate demand and market firm; No 2 mixed 46¾c cash or seller December; 45¾c seller January; No 2 yellow 47½c; No 1, 78¾c. Oats in moderate demand and prices active; No 2, 33¾c cash or January; No 2 rejected 32½c; seller January; No 2 at 49@51, 50@51c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 90c. Meats quiet and unchanged. Pork active at $14.35@14.40 cash; $13.75 seller January; $14.25 February. Bulk meats—shoulders 4½; sides 6¾@6¾c. Bacon—shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short rib sides 8¾; parcy cured ¼c below these prices. Green shoulders 6¼@6½c; sides 8¾@8¾c; short rib middles 8¾c. Hogs: dressed at $4.50@5.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern dull and lower; No 2 western red 98c@$1.00; No 1 do $1.00@1.01; No 2 Pennsylvania do $1.00@1.01. Corn in good demand; western mixed 48@49c; Southern white 49@50c; Southern yellow 50@51c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Mess pork $14.50@15.00. Bulk meats in moderate demand; sales of loose shoulders 5½@5¾c; clear rib sides 6½@7c, both packed. Bacon—shoulders and clear rib sides 7½@7¾c. Sugar cured hams 12@ 13c. Lard 9½@9¾c. Whisky 90c. Coffee very strong; fair to prime Rio 22½@23c. Whisky firmer at 90@90c.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—Cotton firmer at 18½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $5@5.75. Wheat firm at $1.45. Corn firm at 50@52c; firmer at 48c. Barley steady and in moderate demand. Coffee steady at 24@25c. Oils steady, but rather active; crude 27@28c. Pork firmer at $14 25@14 50 buyers; $14.75 asked March. Lard: kettle 8½; steam held at 7¾c. Bulk meats: loose shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders offered at 6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 12@ 13c. Lard 9½@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—Cotton firmer at 18½c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $5@5.75. Wheat firm at $1.45. Corn firm at 50@52c; firmer at 48c. Barley steady and in moderate demand. Coffee steady at 24@25c. Oils steady, but rather active; crude 27@28c. Pork firmer at $14 25@14 50 buyers; $14.75 asked March. Lard: kettle 8½; steam held at 7¾c. Bulk meats: loose shoulders 5¾@6c; clear rib 6½c; clear 6¾c. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders offered at 6¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾c. Sugar cured hams 12@ 13c. Lard 9½@9¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged. Whisky firmer at 90c.

LONDON, December 4.—Turpentine 31s@31s. LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Cotton quiet, with middling upland at 9½d; Orleans 9¾; sales of 12,000 bales; American 8,500 bales; speculation and export 2,500 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Beef 90s. Pork 77s. Lard quiet and refined 53@53s. Spirits firm.

ANTWERP, December 4.—Petroleum: refined 38½.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Flour active and firm; superfine $4.50@5.00; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7.50@8.00; Minnesota do $7.50@8.00; amber $1.68@1.70. Rye 85. Corn active; yellow 75c; mixed western in store and afloat 72@73c; afloat 73½@ 74½c. Oats firm; Pennsylvania and western 57@58c. Whisky 90c. Petroleum dull; crude 9½@10c; refined 18c.

TOLEDO, December 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and prices advanced; amber Michigan $1.45; white Michigan $1.47; No 2 red $1.40. Corn dull and declined; high mixed cash 48½c; new February 51½@52c; new mixed cash 48c for new. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 39½@40c. Dressed hogs $4.40. Clover seed $8; mammoth $5.25.

MEMPHIS, December 4.—Cotton: demand light; buyers firm; good ordinary 13¾@14c; strict do 14½; good middling 15¾@16c. Oats scarce and firm; held at 50@55c. Hay active at $20@25 ₱ ton. Bacon firm at 6c. Bulk meats and lard quiet and unchanged. Pork firm at $15.

NASHVILLE, December 4.—Cotton: demand light and holders firm; middling 14¾c. Flour: sales of 800 brls at $6.50@7.00. Wheat dull; No 1 white $1.50@1.55; choice $1.60@1.65; receipts weak; sales 2,000 bush. Corn: receipts 2,000 bush; sales 1,000 bush at 50c. Oats: receipts 1,000 bush; sales 1,000 bush at 40c. Bulk meats active; shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7¾c; sides 8c.

MILWAUKEE, December 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring Milwaukee $1.10; No 2 $1.03½. Oats dull but lower; No 2 38½. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 white steady and in moderate demand No 1 72c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 $1.01.

CLEVELAND, December 4.—Grain market dull and entirely inactive; nominally unchanged. Petroleum unset but and unchanged.

OSWEGO, December 4.—Wheat quiet; white Canada held at $1.75@1.85. Corn dull and unchanged at 65c. Barley dull; choice Canada $1.65.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 4.—Cattle: receipts to-day, 10 loads; 72 on a reported to arrive, 493 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 1,493 head. Trade slow for want of stock; all offerings were taken at once. Sales 7 loads steers, averaging 1,273 @1,431 lbs, at $4.75@5.35; 14 Illinois cows, averaging 1,251 lbs, $3.35; 74 head Texas steers, averaging 1,060@1,250 lbs, $4.20@ 4 60; 28 Missouri steers, averaging 1,463 lbs, $5.00. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day, including report of arrivals, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 13,600; market active; strong yet to-day's prices—lambs 2 @50 more than on Monday, and sheep 25@50 higher for shippers, and 50@75 higher for butchers' stock; receipts to-day, 1,600 head, reported a rivals, 5,700 head; making the total supply for the week thus far 22,700 head; market now at the per cent decline from the strongly regular buyers are hanging off; there are not few heavy hogs in the yards, but sufficient to supply the demand; sales of Yorkers, average 189@200 lbs, at $4.30@4.50; heavy hogs, 250 to 400 lbs, $4.00@4.25.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Beeves: to-day's receipts 1,270, making 2,100 for three days, against 1,730 for same time last week; market slow at a most Monday's prices, or @25c per for poor to average prime steers and cows. Sheep and lambs: receipts making 7,940 for the last three days, against 6,810 for same time last week; an advance of 50c is now asked, strengthens the demand for all grades, and prices are at 50@75c for poor to prime lots, with some choice extra at 6c; sales at 7@7½. Swine: receipts 12,100 head for three days, against 21,800 for same time last week; market dull and heavy; sales at 4½@4¾c for Western Michigan, averaging 204 lbs, at 4½c; city dressed dull but firmly held; closed at 5½@5¾c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Manufacturers' agents report increased business in the demand for woovens for men's wear by the clothing trade. Fancy cassimeres and goods are in moderate request from first hands, but jobbing rates are light. Again have reduced. Worsted satinettings to 17c, and advanced Lonsdale to 14c. American prints have advanced ½c. Cotton flannels are in steady demand and unchanged. Woolen blankets and shawls are inactive. Foreign goods are dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—2 cars hams 4 do shoulders, E H Myers & Co; 2 bales straw, J Rosenbaum; 100 brls Oil, Co; 100 do, Shomaker & Co; 25 do oil, J H Parker; 10 bales rags, Markle & Co; 50 cases eggs 25 bxs pears Volgt M & Co; 10 brls carriage, J Scott; 2 cases pickels, S F Pickering; 20 do, Arbuckles & Co; 10 brls spirits, J McCullough; 12 pails tobacco, Pretzfeld Bros; 2 pkgs honey, O Perrine; 9 brls a cohol, J Henderson Bro; 10 do gin, Littell & M; 10 do whisky, Getty & Co; 9 do flour, P S Weaver; 41 pkgs crackers; 4 bxs cheese, Hussey, Wells & Co; 2 bales rags, H Rea; 10 do eggs, H Riddle, 20 do, Head C & Co; 10 do, Loh & Co; 6 do apples, J H Hibbler; 25 bxs candles, Atwell & Li; 35 do cheese, Elwood & McC; 81 sides, J Callery & Co; 225 do, W Fiegans & Son; 10 brls apples, Hoffoff; 10 do, W H Graff; 19 do oil, A D Clark; 4 pkgs crackers, S H Baird; 50 brls flour, S J Blanchard; 3 tubs butter 5 brls apples,

LATEST NEWS.

CUBA.

Spaniards Opposed to the Surrender of the Virginius.

Resignation of Captain General Jovellar.

His Inability to Enforce Orders the Cause.

Cuban Merchants Purchasing Steamers for Cruisers.

The Situation Extremely Complicated.

The Captain General of Cuba Unable to Enforce Orders.

HAVANA December 4.—Captain General Jovellar telegraphed to the Madrid Government tonight a dispatch to the following effect:

"The Madrid Government peremptorily orders the Captain General to deliver up the Virginius. General Jovellar respectfully resigns his position, and demands that another person be sent to take his place who can carry out the orders of the Government. Considering the excited state of public opinion, and the impossibility of overcoming the difficulties, General Jovellar submits that a manifesto was prepared for delay, during which an opportunity would be given for reflection and time gained to allay the fiery, patriotic spirit of the great national party in Cuba, but strong orders from Madrid, immediately to be executed, deprive him of this resource, through which he hoped to save the upholding of authority and the interests of the country. In order that the Madrid Government may comprehend the difficulties of the situation and do justice to the ardor and perseverance which has begun to show itself, he would already begun to produce fruit, the Captain General describes the situation in the island. He declares that the impression produced by the news of the arrangement which has been completed between Spain and the United States can be compared with that produced in Spain by the treaty of Bayonne, which led to the war of independence against Napoleon. He begs to assure the Government that the immediate delivery of the Virginius will cause instantaneous and frightful insurrection throughout the island, even if a man of the highest ability should be in command here."

The above dispatch was forwarded early in the evening. Public feeling is tremendously excited, but the greatest order prevails, owing to the confidence which Gen. Jovellar inspires.

Cuban Merchants Preparing for War.

The *Voz de Cuba* says the leading merchants of Havana held a meeting this morning to provide for the purchase and armament of fast steamers to act as cruisers in case of war with the United States.

The same paper says Col. Jimenez, of the First Battalion of volunteers, has offered to arm six sea going steamers out of his own means, and the merchants of Cienfuegos have ordered the purchase of two fine steamers abroad for war service, and later information increases the number ordered.

It is reported that several new battalions of volunteers will be organized immediately, and the Catholic Society proposes to organize a sanitary battalion.

Resignations.

The *Voz* declares that Senor Saler, Colonial Minister, has forwarded his resignation to Madrid.

Captain General Jovellar telegraphed his resignation, and the Political Governor also handed in his resignation, and until to-night no answer to Senor Saler's telegram was received.

Cuban Manifesto.

The authorities have sent by cable to Madrid long extracts from the manifesto they had drawn up in the Virginius case.

How Further Difficulties can be Avoided.

Many influential Spaniards, in conversation tonight, express the opinion that further difficulties can be avoided, provided the conditions of the surrender of the Virginius be changed. They are not unwilling to see her delivered into the hands of a neutral power and the question of her right to bear the American flag decided by arbitrators.

Opposition to the Surrender of the Virginius.

A majority of the people are determined not to permit the surrender of the Virginius direct ly to Americans, and if this is insisted on, there will be a serious conflict. Calm people express the hope that the United States will waive the question of direct delivery. The authorities are willing to obey the mandates of Castelar, but the Spaniards will not consent to a direct surrender to Americans. If Castelar and the Government of the United States insist, the authorities will be compelled to abdicate.

The Situation Complicated.

The situation is extremely complicated, and nobody can foretell the result. There is no naval vessel of the United States in port. One British man-of-war is here. A number of Englishmen have arrived in Havana, to look after their commercial interests in peril.

It seems that President Castelar inquired by telegraph as to the state of the popular feeling in Cuba on the settlement of the Virginius affair. The Captain General replied that the people were unanimously opposed to the steamer's surrender, but before this answer could be received at Madrid, Castelar telegraphed the terms of the delivery in the port of Havana. This caused the greatest surprise among the Spaniards, who expected that a contrary course would be taken.

No Apprehension Felt in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The Department of State has no information to communicate concerning the arrangements for the surrender of the Virginius and her surviving passengers and crew to the United States naval forces. Nothing has been received up to a late hour this evening to cause apprehension that the terms of the protocol will not be carried into effect. The statement is unreservedly made that the Spanish officials are acting in good faith.

Another Monitor Ready.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—A special from Wilmington says the monitor Manhattan is expected to sail for Key West to-morrow, in good trim and with everything secure and safe.

The Recent Atrocities Denied.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A Philadelphia dispatch says the officers here of the Southern Mail Steamship Company state that the communication published and credited to Captain G. L. Barrett, of the Yazoo, to the effect that the Virginius had been fitted out as a man-of war and that great alarm is felt at Havana by American citizens, is entirely false.

The Steamer Kansas Sailed.

The war steamer Kansas left this port under sealed orders, and as the Government does not manifest anxiety for her safety, it may be that Santiago de Cuba was not her destination.

British Subjects Executed.

LONDON, December 4.—6 A. M.—The London *Times* publishes an official list of British subjects taken prisoners on the steamer Virginius, and afterwards executed at Santiago. The *Times*, commenting on the act, says the British Government, while demanding the surrender of the survivors, must carefully avoid committing itself to the proposition that the seizure of the Virginius was illegal.

No Official Advices Received in Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The State Department has received no advices in relation to the situation in Havana, as reported in the press dispatches to night.

ST. LOUIS.

Fraud in the Street Cleaning Department.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—In a report made by the Grand Jury to-day, they charge the Street Cleaning Department of this city with gross irregularities and frauds. Among the specific charges are that some persons who applied for work are required to pay a fee before being employed, that favorites get full pay for half work, that an unusual and to tally unnecessary number of overseers are employed, that work has been done for private parties and paid for by the city, that officers certified to work being performed by persons who never did any work in the department, that work which was let to contractors by the city had been done by the Street Cleaning Department, and that the contractors received pay for work never done by them.

The Grand Jury also returned to the Criminal Court nine separate indictments against J. H. Duffor, Superintendent of the Street Cleaning Department, but their precise nature has not yet transpired.

LOUISVILLE.

Convention of Bee-Keepers.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—The North American Bee Keepers' Society met again this morning. After some routine business the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Seth Hougland, of Pennsylvania; Secretary, Abner Pope, of Indiana; Treasurer, I. S. Sill, of Ohio, and a Vice President for each twenty-seven S. states.

D. S. Adair read an interesting paper on "The wing of bees," in which he advanced the theory that the sense of smell, breathing and hearing of bees is lodged in the wings.

The attendance, though not large, was good. The society adjourned this afternoon to meet in Pittsburgh on the second Wednesday in November, 1874, after appointing the following committee to represent the bee interest of the country at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876: D. L. Adair, of Kentucky; Mrs. E. S. Tupper of Iowa, and J. W. Winder, of Ohio.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 4.—Irwin's election as President of the State Senate is a victory for the anti monopolists. The Senatorial question is not materially changed. The bitterest foes of Booth admit the certainty of his election to the United States Senate for the long term. The great trouble now is to select a desirable candidate to fill Casserly's unexpired term. No one has yet been determined upon. Since the withdrawal of Haight, a vote for Senators cannot be had under the code until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Legislature, and that was not completed till yesterday.

—The cholera has appeared among the troops of the Dutch expedition against Acheen, and together with the bad condition of the roads, prevented active operations.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 4, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the St. Lawrence valley, fresh to high southwesterly to northwesterly winds, and continued stormy weather during the night, followed by partly cloudy and cold weather.

For the lake region, continued fresh and high southwesterly and northwesterly winds will prevail, with increasing pressure, decidedly low temperature, and possibly light snow, followed by clearing weather on Friday.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, increasing pressure, lower temperature, variable to northwesterly winds and clearing weather, except possibly on the South Atlantic coast.

For the Ohio valley, and southwestward to the Gulf, continued high barometer, decidedly lower temperature, less cloudiness in the interior and threatening weather on the coast.

For the Northwest, light to fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds, with very cold and partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary Signals

are continued at Oswego, Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Cape May, New York and New London.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—River 29 feet; rising rapidly. Arrived—Andes, Wheeling; Arlington, Memphis. Departed—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh. Weather growing colder.

LOUISVILLE, November 4.—River rising, with 10 feet 10 inches in canal, and 8 feet 10 inches in pass down Indian chute. Weather cloudy and cold. Business increasing. Arrivals—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Henderson. Departure—Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati; Dove No. 2, Madison; Tarascon, Madison.

EVANSVILLE, December 4.—The storm continued until midnight, and cleared up cold; cloudy and cold now, with signs of snow; mercury 26 to 32. River risen 8 inches. Up—Silverthorn, 8 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 7 A. M.; Fayette, 7; Allee Brown, 4 P. M. Down—Mary Ament, 8 P. M.; Geo. Lysle, 2 P. M.; Morning Star, 3; Bowling Green, 4. Business dull.

CAIRO, December 4.—Arrived—Warner, St. Louis, M.; John Kilgour, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; Sam Parker, New Orleans, 2; Lookout, Bay City, 3; Idlewild, Evansville, 6. Departed—Quickstep, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Kilgour, Cincinnati; 3; Sam Parker, Pittsburgh, 4. River risen 16 inches. Cloudy and cold.

MEMPHIS, TENN., December 4.—Cloudy and cold. River rising fast. Arrived—Ben. Franklin, Cincinnati; Robt. Mitchell, Louisville. Departed—Annie and Onachita Belle, New Orleans; Fannie Lewis, Red river, Kate Kinney, St. Louis; Comwall, Memphis to South; Little Condor, Ohio river; Ella, White river.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—Arrived: Johnson, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; W. J. Lewis, New Orleans. Departed: Memphis and Mollie Moore, New Orleans; Rodney, Vicksburg. River risen one foot; now stationary. It froze hard last night and to-day, but is moderating to-night.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Arrived—New City of Alton, Charles Bodman and Pauline Carroll, St. Louis. Departed—C. B. Church, Cincinnati. Cloudy and cool.

VICKSBURG, December 4.—Down—H. S. Turner. Up—Capitol City, John Kyle and Thomas Sherlock. Clear and cool. The river rose two feet one inch in the last twenty-four hours.

NASHVILLE, December 4.—River rising rapidly; up 6 feet 4 inches to day; 13 feet 10 inches on shoals. Weather cloudy and cold.

RAILROADS.

Cumberland and Ohio.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cumberland and Ohio railroad, held to-day, President Delaney reported that the work of construction is steadily progressing and the company justified in letting new contracts. The graduation and masonary of ten miles from Scottsville, Ky., to the Tennessee State line have just been let to several old, experienced and moneyed contractors, which completes the letting of the road from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Scottsville, Ky. Work on the road from Shelbyville, Ky., south to Scottsville, is well advanced, and the engineer was directed to advertise for cross ties for a portion of the north end of the road, and the President was authorized to advertise for proposals for grading and masonry for twenty-four miles of road in a barren country. The prospects of the road are regarded as very flattering. Three calls of twenty per cent. and one of ten per cent. were ordered to be made upon the individual stockholders of the company.

MEMPHIS.

A Defaulting County Trustee.

MEMPHIS, December 4.—There is no longer any doubt but that A. Woodward, County Trustee, has absconded with some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, in addition to over forty thousand dollars in county warrants, hypothecated by him to obtain money to gamble in stocks. Bills have been filed and injunctions issued by the Second Chancery Court against Jas. C. Jones and the Mechanics and Traders Bank, restraining them from transferring these warrants, which were given as collateral for some thirty-five thousand dollars. If the warrants are worthless, having been paid, the bondsmen holders will lose them. Woodward and his bondsmen will have some fifteen to twenty thousand dollars to pay, as far as the investigation has gone.

Killed for Refusing Credit for a Drink.

Alexander W. Taylor, formerly of Birmingham, England, a grocer on the corner of Third and Overton streets, was shot and instantly killed about six o'clock this evening by John P. Grace, a fireman, whom he refused credit for a drink. Grace was arrested.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LORD LYTTON EDITION.—"Kenelm Chillingly;" His Adventures and Opinions. By Lord Lytton (Sir Edward Bulwar Lytton, bart.) Complete in one Volume. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

This first installment of the Lord Lytton edition of Bulwer Lytton's Novels promises well for the entire issue. The edition will consist of about twenty-five volumes and will be published in rapid succession. It is printed in handsome type and on excellent paper, which will commend itself to the tastes of the reader at first sight, while its moderate price will adapt it to the capacities of most pockets.

MISS FORRESTER. A novel. By Mrs. Edwards, author of "The Morals of May Fair," etc. Sheldon & Co., New York; Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This is an interesting English story, which has been running through successive numbers of the *Galaxy*, and well merits production in its present form. Mrs. Edwards is one of the most popular writers of fiction, and while the plots of her story are excellent, yet they are exceptionally free from sensationalism. The announcement of the present novel will, therefore, be received with general satisfaction.

THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE: A Romance; After the German of Robert Byr, by Author Forestier. Philadelphia: H. N. McKinney & Co.; Pittsburgh: Messrs. R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

This is a translation from the German, of Karl Robert Von Bayer, an Austrian novelist and critic, whose literary nom de plume is Robert Byr. The story derives its chief interest from its vivid portraiture of the political and ecclesiastical checks to freedom, which beset freedom and advancement in the Austrian domain. The book is printed in large clear type and is withal quite readable.

THE ROSE OF DISENTIS. A Novel. By Heinrich Zschokke, translated from the German by James J. D. Trenor. New York: Sheldon and Company. Pittsburgh: Gildenfenny & Hess.

Those who have been unable to enjoy the original may now do the next best thing in reading a well-executed translation of the matchless story-teller, Heinrich Zschokke. In this production, his stories are models of grandeur, beauty, strength, grace and purity, and this one is no exception.

A MAN OF HONOR. By Cary Eggleston, Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd Company; Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

This is a story of Virginia before the war, and gives what purports to be a truthful sketch of the household life of Virginia planters of the better class. The heroine is a very attractive young housekeeper, and the hero is a Northern cousin, a pedagogue and a rather good prig. The book is a curious compound of the work of the schoolmaster and the novelist, and the ability of either cannot fairly be judged from it. The narrative will be called interesting by many readers, while it has the merit of being short. Those who have read "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," by the same author, and were pleased, will be equally entertained by "A Man of Honor."

ZOMARA: A Romance of Spain. By Frank Cowan. Pittsburgh: For sale at the bookstores.

This is "Frank Cowan's Christmas Story," brief mention of which has already appeared in these columns. We presume it is intended especially for the holiday trade. The type and binding are evidently suggested by the recent "little unpleasantness" between the United States and Spain, although nowhere in its pages is any allusion made thereto. This romance has its own peculiar advantage over all others sent us for review, in the fact that its readers can continue it any desirable length or wind up the characters in a manner to suit their own tastes —a number of blank pages having been inserted, probably for this very purpose. The author is the talented and versatile editor of "Frank Cowan's Paper," Greensburg, and he has, in "Zomara," furnished a highly creditable and entertaining tale—as far as it goes.

Wm. H. Graham, Esq.

The Republicans of the Second ward, Allegheny, have done themselves credit and honored a most worthy man by suggesting Mr. Wm. H. Graham for Select Council. Mr. Graham has always been one of the most efficient members of prove Councils, always alive to the best interests of his constituents; and we feel assured that the people of the Second ward, recognizing his experience, well known ability and influence, will vote for and nominate him on Saturday by a large majority.

If you wish to find any of Charlie Bubb's old friends go to GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

Prompt Cash paid for Wrought Scrap Iron at No. 35 Fayette street, Pittsburgh.
6 SAMUEL COLVIN & CO.

J. S. Wallace will be found at George Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue.

The Weber Piano
At Carl Retter's, No. 29 Fifth avenue. tf

During all the panic people still continued to flock to
GEORGE CRAWFORD & CO.'s,
76 Fifth avenue.

HOME NEWS.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at MAX SCHAFFBERG'S European Steamship and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Franklin at New York; the steamer India at Moville.

Letters Held for Postage, December 3d.

Mrs. Julia Cohick, St. Louis, Mo., 3; Hoxie Goodwin, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; Antonio Ghio, New York, 2; Conrad Rohde, Midway, Pa., 3; Mrs. A. Stieber, Newark, N. J., 3; Mrs. Sarah Wadsworth, Mechanicsburg, Ohio, 2.
E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Revenue Collections.

The internal revenue collections of the Twenty-second district for the month of November, as reported by Collector T. W. Davis, are as follows:

Spirits	$10,963 00
Tobacco	19,621 29
Fermented liquors	8,473 93
Banks and Bankers	299 43
Total	$39,353, 62

Acknowledgment.

The Treasurer of the Ladies' Relief Society, of Allegheny, acknowledges the following Thanksgiving collections: From the First and North Presbyterian Churches, Allegheny, $228,00; from the Central United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Johnston, Pastor, $16.00; from the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Rev. Clark, Pastor, $53.00; from the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, Woods Run, $8.00. Any contributions left with the Treasurer, No. 63 Irwin avenue, or with Mr. R. D. Thompson, office of the Federal Insurance Company, No. 148, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, will be thankfully received.

The "United Presbyterian."

The *United Presbyterian*, of this city, of which H. J. Murdoch & Co. are the proprietors, is among the leading weeklies of the country. It has now as large a circulation as any religious paper outside of New York city. Its large circulation, and being the leading organ (and the only one in this neighborhood,) of the influential denomination of Christians which it represents, makes the *United Presbyterian* one of the very best mediums for advertising which we know; and as such, as well as being a first class religious journal, we can cordially recommend it."

Capital Stock.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

In the statements made by several of our banking institutions that have suspended payment, there is no account of capital stock. How is this? Can banking institutions be organized and officers elected, and no capital stock subscribed or paid up, and still the impression be held out to the public that they are a safe depository for the people's money? We have much more such institutions in our midst? INQUIRER.

[When banks are organized, they do usually have capital stock; and when they suspend, we do not presume they often have any capital stock to make account of. We think banks should make statements at regular intervals, how much of no law to compel it.—EDS.]

The Greece City Fire.

The fire in Greece City on Tuesday night broke out in the millinery store of Mrs. Lucas and spread quickly, destroying the following stores and buildings: Backus, Morrison & Co.'s hardware; Russell & Taddler, billiard hall; for Hibbard's restaurant; S. Fraser's hotel; C. Barthold, clothing; Marks & Levy, dry goods; Oil Exchange-hotel; Dr. Book's drug store; M. S. Eidenberger & Co., cigars, tobacco and furnishing goods; A. P. Stewart, grocery; McFall & Bromley, drug store; Producers' bank; also, F. N. Hares's building; Waugh & Myler's building; Corryhouse; Snamburg-house; Steele's livery stable; Cleveland & Lorimer's boarding-house; Cleveland's blacksmith shop; Bell's blacksmith shop; also, several dwelling houses; Frank Cooban's barber-shop; Armstrong & Collom's well and tanks. The total loss is estimated at ninety thousand dollars.

Postoffice Robbery.

The postoffice at Green Tree, on the Washington Pike, a short distance from Temperanceville, was entered by robbers on Wednesday evening, who attempted to burn the building after they had stolen everything almost that they could carry. A store and the postoffice are both in the same building and are kept by Mr. John Ramsey. As a precaution against burglars, two large watch dogs are locked in the room every night, but it seems that on this occasion they were not of much account. No great difficulty appears to have been encountered in effecting an entrance, and large quantities of groceries, trimmings, fancy goods, &c., were carried off. The mail was broken open and a number of letters stolen and others destroyed. Not satisfied with the plunder they could take with them, they sought to destroy what was left. The barrels containing oil, molasses and vinegar were tapped and their contents flooded the floor. They then attempted to set fire to the whole, but in this they were not successful. The loss from goods stolen and destroyed will amount to quite a large sum, though exactly how much is not known.

ALLEGHENY STREETS AND SEWERS.

The Cost of the Same for 1873.

Last evening the Street Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting, when a communication was received from the Comptroller, stating that their expenses thus far had been $29,444 15, and that they had overdrawn their appropriation $1,444 15. The pay roll of the Western District, amounting to $919 75, and that of the Eastern, amounting to $1,154 52, were approved. A resolution passed at a previous meeting reducing the pay of the city workmen twenty per cent. was rescinded, and it was determined to return to the old rates. They decided to ask Councils at their next meeting to transfer $2,500 to the committee for their use. The Western District Street Commissioner was authorized to have the ferry landing in the Fifth ward put in proper condition. A remonstrance against the grading of Benton street was received, and the matter postponed till next spring. They ordered the preparation of an ordinance repealing the ordinance for the laying of a sewer on Manhattan street.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening this house was again well filled to witness Miss Western in the "Child Stealer." She was enthusiastically greeted throughout her entire performance and several times honored with calls before the curtain. This evening Miss Western will be the recipient of a benefit, when she will appear in her famous character of "Nancy Sykes," in "Oliver Twist." Mr. Wm. H. Whaley appearing as "Fagin," the Jew. We say of both characters, that they will be enacted well. Miss Western's "Nancy Sykes" is well known here, but of Mr. Whaley, we can say that he will give a masterly impersonation of "Fagin," and he is one of a very few actors that can assume the part with a proper regard for Dickins' creation of the character. We look for a crowded house, as the play will be strongly cast, and its popularity and interest can not fail to draw a large and fashionable audience.

OBITUARY.

Death of John A. Wilson.

Intelligence reached this city yesterday of the death of Mr. John A. Wilson, at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., where he had resided for several years. Mr. Wilson was a son of the late Hon. James Wilson, the founder and for many years the editor of the Steubenville *Herald*. When quite a young man Mr. Wilson came to this city, occupying at first, the position of salesman in a wholesale dry goods house; he afterwards was himself at the head of a jobbing dry goods establishment. He was a universal favorite with our business and social circles. He eventually sold out his business here and removed to New Jersey, but we believe was the capitalist of one or more wholesale houses in New York. We had not heard of his illness, nor do we know anything of the particulars of his death, but a few months ago we heard of him as traveling in Europe. We suppose his age was about 55 or 60 years; he married while residing here, a daughter of the late James Dunlap, Esq., and a niece of the brothers A. & A. M. Dunlap, of this city. Among these connections as with his numerous friends here, his death is a most afflicting surprise.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES.

Meeting of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in this city, commencing on Sunday morning next. A number of distinguished ministers, including Bishops Foster and Wiley, will preach. The following is the programmes determined upon by the Local Committee of Arrangements for Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.

Preaching on Sunday, at 10½ A. M., at Union (Manchester) by Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D.; South Common, by Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D.; Christ church, by Bishop I. W. Wiley, D. D.; Butler street, by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D.; Emory, (East Liberty) by Rev. J. M. Buckley; Liberty street, by Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D.; Main street, (Temperanceville) by Rev. A. C. George, D. D.; Carson street, by Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, D. D. Walton, by Rev. N. Sites; Wesley chapel, by Rev. D. W. Thomas.

Sunday, 7½ P. M.—Beaver street, by Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D.; North avenue, by Bishop I. W. Wiley, D. D.; Smithfield street, by Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D.; Penn's avenue, by Rev. A. C. George, D. D.; Trinity, by Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D.; Bingham street, (South Side) Rev. R. L. Dashiel, D. D.; Union Centenary (Sharpsburgh) by Rev. S. A. W. Jewett, D. D.; Sewickleyville, by Rev. D. W. Thomas; German M. E. church, (Allegheny) by Rev. N. Sites.

On Sunday at 2½ P. M., Missionary mass meetings will be held at the following places, viz.: At South Common M. E. church, at Liberty street M. E. church, and at Bingham street M. E. church.

On Monday, December 8th, at 10 A. M., a Missionary conference meeting will be held at Smithfield street church, and in the same place at 2½ P. M., a general Missionary love feast will be held. At 8:30 P. M., the Anniversary exercises will take place in Christ M. E. church, under the presidency of one of the Bishops, at which Rev. J. M. Reid, D. D., one of the Corresponding Secretaries of the Missionary Society, will represent the Mission Office.

On Tuesday, December 9th, at 10 A. M., a general meeting will be held in North avenue M. E. church for the purpose of hearing addresses from returned Missionaries; and at 7½ P. M., in the same place, the closing exercises of the Anniversary will take place.

People complain of dull times. If they go to Geo. Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue, they will there find time to suit any one. Get their time, and you then need not run after trains, or freeze on a cold morning waiting for the train to come along, all on account of not having the correct time if you have a good watch. If not, leave it and have it repaired, or buy one of those new watches that they have had so much success with. Do not forget them. Their store is just two doors below the Opera House, No. 76.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court.

[Before Judge Sterrett.]

Patrick Cunningham, indicted for larceny on oath of Robert Miller, was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and undergo a term of one years' imprisonment in the county Work House.

Samuel Golden pleaded guilty, to the larceny of a pocket book, containing sundry promissory notes, belonging to John Kennedy.

Charles Williams plead guilty to the larceny of a coat valued at ten dollars, and to a charge of receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor was Louis Sassman.

A plea of guilty was also entered by William Henderson, to charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods. Carl Becker was the prosecutor.

A plea *di nolle contendre* was entered by Joseph Cullinan, indicted for committing an assault and battery upon John A. Geason.

Peter Spieler was convicted of the larceny of a pair of ladies' gaiters, valued at two dollars. The prosecutor was Louis Himmelrich.

John Bayne, indicted on two counts, horse-stealing and larceny, plead guilty.

The jury in the case of Lewis Koll, on trial, yesterday, on a charge of libel, found a verdict of acquittal and directed the prosecutor, Henry Schiegel, to pay two-thirds of the costs, and the defendant one-third.

Thos. Hulings and George Wragg, indicted for misdemeanor in office, as Supervisors of Indiana township, in neglecting to employ laborers to open a road in that township, which had been laid out by the Commissioners, were placed on trial, but entered pleas of *nole contendre*, when the case was withdrawn from the jury. Allen and Abel was the prosecutor.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John B. Kennedy, indicted for embezzlement as banker and for false pretences, is on trial. Mr. Curry is prosecutor.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

Pat. Fleming, et al.	Christ. Heimers.
John N. Miller.	James Hare.
Lizzie Cavenaugh.	John Murphy.
Henry Thomas.	James Wilkinson.
John Adams, et al.	Chas. Capper.
Edward Monroe.	Wm. McClure.
John Gorgius.	Jos. Powers.
Pat. Hyland.	J. J. & F. King.
Thomas Coyne.	Alex Filley.
Addison Couch (2 cases)	Wm. Smith.
Gerhart Schmoiley.	Chas. F. Gleason.
John McDonald.	Francis Fisher.
Pat. O'Brien.	James P. Morris.
Catharine Spoldler.	

District Court.

[Before Judges Ewing and White.]

In the case of Thomas McCoy vs. L. Kaspar, an action to recover for $100 worth of oysters, the jury found for plaintiff for $113.35.

James Anderson & Co. vs. John Hopkins, owner, and Joseph Wilson, contractor, *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $253.

In the case of James O'Neil vs A. B. Campbell, garnishee, reported yesterday, the jury found for defendant, Campbell, who had in his hands at the time of the attachment $86 06, received by him on policies of insurance in the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company after the death of Geo. Thompson, agent, Campbell being a sub-agent; and that he had $513 94 received by him on premiums of policies in the same company placed in his hand for collection by Sampson, and these sums bear interest from April 12, 1872.

The case of O'Neil & Rook vs. Gildenfenny & Hess is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

37. Gillespie & Hopkins vs. Taylor.
147. Anderson et al. vs. Shepler et al.
149. Wilmington vs. Steel.
181. Ausbuz & Co. vs. Bothwell et al.
183. Downer et al. vs. Brown.
155. Goldsmith vs. P. & C. R. R. Co.
158. Woodward vs. Aikens et al.

Court of Common Pleas.

(Before Judge Collier.)

The case of Mathew H. West, Jr., et al. vs. J. H. Irwin et al., is still on trial.

Trial List for To-Day.

144. Clark vs. Hertz et al.
148. Barrington vs. Harrison Bros.
159. Hand, Jr., vs. Burke & Barnes.
169. Baggard vs. Rothe.
170. Craighead vs. McGrew.
171. Same vs. Same.
172. Hutchison vs. Padden.
173. Kaufman vs. Padden.
174. Hutchison vs. Padden.
178. Ernest vs. Chanley.
141. Allen vs. Bollman.
163. Alderson vs. Hahn.

United States Circuit Court.

[Before Judge McKennan.]

In this Court yesterday an argument took place in the case of Lewis vs. Reese and Graff, et al., alleged infringement of a patent on the method of rolling horse shoe iron. Judge S. S. Fisher, of Cincinnati, appeared and argued the case for the complainant, and the respondents were represented by Messrs. Bakewell, Church and Kerr, of this city.

An injunction was granted in the case of Henry Frank vs. John Graff, C. C. Anderson and Ernest Saft, to restrain the defendants, execution creditors of A. Jusheep & Co., bankrupts, from the performance of the act sought to be enjoined.

An injunction was also issued at the instance of Wm. Nicholson, to restrain the Citizens Bank of Titusville from proceeding on certain executions against a transfer.

SAD BUT TRUE.

The Result of the Panic—Suffering and Want—The Ninth Ward, Allegheny.

Very few people, who, esconsed in their comfortable homes after business, in the evening, near blazing firesides, with their families around them, know of the real extent of the suffering going on around them, caused by the depression in all the branches of trade, and the number of men consequently thrown out of employment. In Allegheny, probably more than in our own city, is the suffering felt. The Sixth and Ninth wards of that city seem to be the worst. In the Ninth ward two mills have shut down, the most important of which is the Superior rail, which threw a large number of men out of employment. Yesterday the suffering poor of that section of the city came flocking to the office of Secretary McGonnigle, seeking aid for starving families. There were from that ward, about twenty-two applicants, appealing for aid, and the stories that they told of their suffering neighbors were not at all encouraging for those people who now, without employment or means of support, have to face the rigors of hard Winter. Each was assisted by the secretary of the Poor Board; some received a dollar in money, others were given orders for groceries and coal. As instances of the suffering now going on, we will just state a few cases that came under actual observation. One man, who resided at No. 221 Market street, is the father of six children. He and his wife and family live in a house that belongs to a landlord who has some regard for suffering humanity, who allows them the use of his house without rental at present. This family the Secretary of the Poor Board found without fuel. For two weeks they had lived on nothing but corn meal, and only very little of that was left—and that was in a stone jar. They were suffering from cold and hunger. In the same house, in the stables, a man, his wife, six children, and his mother, of whom he was the only support, were found huddled together without fire. The man that morning had sold his pistol to secure the bare necessaries of life for his family. Four of the children were shoeless and nearly naked, and pinched with the cold and want. This man was even more unfortunate than the Market street man, for yesterday morning his landlord served a notice on him to move. To remove his family, would simply be turning them into the street. In another case, where the physician of the Poor Board had been sent he found a family who had nothing to eat in the house, no coal, literally nothing. For two days this family had been without food, and the children were sick—probably starving. While our reporter was at Mr. McGonnigle's office, a woman named Mrs. Dwyre came in. She stated that only two weeks ago she had buried her child. She had nothing to eat in the house, and if the secretary would only give her a load of coal she would find work and try to raise money for food sufficient to drive the wolf from the door." To see such a thing as this in a city, she stated, she told her he would attend to her case. Then another woman came and related her sad story. Her children were hungry and cold. Nothing in the house but a little flour. If she could get a load of coal it would help to keep her children warm, and she could beg sufficient or earn enough to keep them from starving. Among the fourteen who were about the office when our reporter entered, there were men—stalwart men, who would work if they got it to do. In the Ninth ward some three hundred men, nearly all of whom have large families, are out of work. The extent of their sufferings cannot be told, as yesterday was only the first day that aid was asked from people in that vicinity. On Monday the Poor Board meets to take action on this matter, when it is more than probable that they will establish soup-houses in the Sixth and Ninth wards as the suffering of the poor people in these localities actually demand them, and they will be the means of allaying much of the hardships. The Secretary notified all applicants he aided to return on Monday morning.

ALEGHENY CITY'S POLITICS.

SEVENTH WARD CITIZENS' TICKET.

Last evening the following Citizens' ticket was nominated in the Seventh ward:

SELECT COUNCIL—C. Oser.
COMMON COUNCIL—H. Shaman, Anthony Briegel, Anton Schmidt.
ASSESSOR—T. Handy.
ASSISTANT ASSESSORS—F. Staehley, L. Berbarich.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS—J. Lookhoupt, Ed. Foerster.
JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—F. Hopf.
INSPECTORS—S. Zang, A. J. Price.
CONSTABLE—V. Guenting.
POOR DIRECTOR—M. Ley.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN SUGGESTIONS.

The Eighth ward Republicans suggested the following names for city and ward offices Wednesday evening:

SELECT COUNCIL—(One to nominate) Simon McRoberts, Julius Grotzinger, Gotlieb Siedler, A. H. Burchfield.
COMMON COUNCIL—(Two to nominate) C. Klicker, H. O. C. Oehmler, John C. Fischer, G. P. Wilhelm.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS—(Two to nominate) R. R. Reno, Alonzo M. Young, A. S. Grubbs.
POOR DIRECTOR—Ernst Eggers, John Morrison, John Williams.
ASSESSOR—John McDowell, John Williams.
JUDGE OF ELECTION—John Mosser, William Krebs, David Jackson.
INSPECTOR—Wm. Zbender, Geo. Betteridge, Henry Schutte.
RETURN INSPECTOR—Wm. Ackley, Gotlieb Fisher.
CONSTABLE—Samuel McCullum, Leopold Betteche, Samuel Bowles.

Cameo, amethyst, coral and gold sets, all descriptions and perfectly beautiful, at the reliable jewelry house of Geo. Crawford & Co., 76 Fifth avenue.

A large stock of fine music boxes just received at Geo. Crawford & Co.'s, 76 Fifth avenue Go see them and hear their sweet notes.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

—The addition to the new Allegheny City building is being floored.

—An unsuccessful attempt to gain an entrance into the vaults of the Keystone Bank was made on Wednesday night.

—A meeting of the Water Committee was held last night, and the pay roll for November amounting to $7,695.52 was approved.

—Pat. Kennan and Margeret Neil were each consigned to the work house for three months by Mayor Blackmore yesterday.

—John Kelly was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Heisel yesterday, for stoning a saloon keeper who refused to sell him whisky.

—T. O'Neill yesterday charged Henry Cox *alias* Meyers, before Alderman McMasters, with a misdemeanor, under the livery act in abusing a horse which he had hired from him. Warrant issued.

—A meeting of citizens favorable to the New Constitution, will be held on Saturday evening in the Fortieth street school house. Messrs. Ewing, Purviance and Gibson will deliver addresses.

—Five tramps inaugurated a riot at the Westmoreland county Poor House a few days ago. By means of a heavy club the Steward brought them to terms, and they are now in jail at Greensburg.

—Thomas